The North-Eastern Daily Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1869. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Public Companies.

THE NOTTINGHAM and NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BANKING COMPANY (Limited) and its Branches will RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the undermentioned PREFERENCE SHARE CAPITAL.

LIST of APPLICATIONS OPENED on SATURDAY, the 7th day of February, 1891, and CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1891.

GODWIN BROTHERS (LIMITED).—Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890

SHARE CAPITAL—

2,000 Preference Shares of £10 each £35,000

Such Preference Shares will be entitled to priority over the Ordinary Shares of the Company as regards capital and for a cumulative dividend at 6 per cent.

6,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each £15,000

The whole of these Shares will be taken by the Vendors in part payment of the purchase money.

£50,000

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GODWIN, Newark-upon-Trent, Notts., Brewer.
WILLIAM CHARLES SUMMERS GRADWELL GODWIN, Newark-upon-Trent, Notts., Brewer.
FRANCIS GRADWELL GODWIN, Newark-upon-Trent, Notts., Brewer.
WILLIAM WORTHINGTON TURPIN, Wheeler-gate, Nottingham, Solicitor & Coal Factor.
JOHN BROOKER, West Bridgford, Notts., Brewers' Agent.

BANKERS.

The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company (Limited).

SOLICITOR.

WILLIAM CLIFTON, St. Peter's Chambers, Nottingham.

AUDITORS.

CHARLES ROBBINS, Chartered Accountant, Nottingham.

OFFICES.

Bailiffgate Gate, Newark-upon-Trent, Notts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are INVITED for the WHOLE PREFERENCE SHARES in the CAPITAL of the COMPANY at par, the amount to be payable as follows:—£2 10s. per share on application, £2 10s. per share on allotment, and £5 per share on the 25th day of March.

GODWIN BROTHERS (Limited).

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed to acquire and take over the Brewery business of Messrs Goodwin, carried on at Balderton Gate, Newark-upon-Trent, in the county of Nottingham.

The business was established in 1822, and it has been steadily increasing from year to year, as appears by the following account of the beer brewed and the duty paid in the last eight years.

Year.	Barrels brewed.	Duty paid.
1883	3,981	£1,244 1 3
1884	5,724	1,851 7 4
1885	6,865	2,144 16 8
1886	8,342	2,584 15 0
1887	8,779	2,743 10 3
1888	9,020	2,818 16 3
1889	9,013	2,977 17 6
1890	12,273	3,835 7 6

The increasing magnitude of the business has induced the proprietors to convert it into a joint stock company, and thus secure the many advantages which result from the possession of co-operate privileges.

The Company acquires, free from all incumbrances, the Newark-upon-Trent, with boiler houses, cask-washing and bottling stores, malting stock, plant, utensils, and goodwill of the business, and all the benefit of the contracts entered into by the Vendors in connection therewith, and also two-eight licensed houses, and seven beer-off licensed houses, and seven freehold dwelling houses.

The Valuers, Johnson, of Emsoote, Upper Eastville, Bristol, for Messrs Brewers' valuer, has valued the whole of the property and undertaking (exclusive of the outstanding stock and book debts) at £46,560, at which valuation it is taken over by the Company. The Company take to the book debts and consumable stores at a valuation, to be ascertained and cele certified by Mr Charles Rogers, of the town of Nottingham, Chartered Accountant, or some person to be appointed by him.

A sum has been charged for the goodwill of the business.

GODWIN BROTHERS (Limited).

All the licensed Houses are let to respectable tenants at moderate rentals. The Brewery has an unfailing supply of excellent water, well adapted for brewing purposes, which has obtained for the firm's beer a high reputation. Messrs Goodwin, in May, 1881, sent a sample of water to Mr Lawrence Briant, F.C.S., for analysis, and the following report was received:—"The water shows the water to be one of the purest drinking supplies in the country:—

"I have carefully analysed the sample of water received with the following result: it is perfectly pure and free from any contamination. I consider it to be an excellent brewing water, and superior to most of the well-known Burton waters, and it is in all probable sales of great character and stability.

(Signed) LAWRANCE BRIANT, F.C.S."

The Directors are of opinion there is ample scope for a further large and profitable development of the business.

The business has heretofore been managed by Messrs John Godwin, William V. S. G. Goodwin, and F. G. Goodwin, and they have agreed to act as directors of the Company for a period of ten years.

The Company is to be taken over from the first day of January, 1891, therefore the Company comes into income from the commencement.

The whole of the ordinary shares in the capital of the Company will be accepted by the vendors in part payment of the purchase money; they are also willing to accept £5,000 in preference shares in the Company as further part of the purchase price if the directors decide.

The present scale of capital will be amply sufficient for the present requirements of the business and for working purposes.

The books of the business have been examined by Messrs Charles Rogers for the year ending 31st December, 1890, and the profits for that year, without charging interest on capital, were £3,853 18s. 11d. Looking to the continuous development of the business, the directors are of opinion that the profits of 1891 may be regarded as a minimum annual profit for the future.

GODWIN BROTHERS (Limited).

Taking the annual profit at not less than £3,600, the Company can pay dividend on 5,500 Preference Shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and leave a balance of £1,100

The actual consideration for the transfer of the undertaking to the Company is £42,100 by agreement, dated the 30th day of February, 1891, and made between the said John Godwin, William Valters Summers Godwin, Francis Gradwell Godwin, and Fleming Gradwell Godwin, the Vendors of the one part, and the Company of the other part.

The Vendors will pay all expenses incidental to the formation of the Company, preparing the deeds of transfer, the assignment, and the legal charges of conveying the properties to and vesting them in the Company, including the stamp duties on the conveyance and assignments.

Applications for shares should be made on the prescribed form, and forwarded, together with the amount of deposit, to the bankers of the Company, if the allotment of shares applied for by any applicant is limited the surplus of the deposit will be applied towards the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

It is hereby declared that the above are the particulars which should be given in accordance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, but the vendors have entered into no other contracts in the ordinary course of business, and if any such are considered that under Section 38 of the Act no further compliance with that section is necessary, as it is deemed to have been waived by applicants for shares.

WM. B. PEAT, SECRETARY.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and further copies of the above-mentioned Report, may be inspected at the office of Mr Charles Rogers, 32, St. Peter's-chambers, Nottingham, the Solicitor to the Company.

Forms of Application may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or at the offices of the Solicitor.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1891.

Tenders.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

TO PAINTERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for painting the Station Buildings, &c., on the following branches—

No. 1 Contract ..... Kelso Branch.
" 2 " ..... Pelaw Branch.
" 3 " ..... Pelaw and South Shields Branch.

Specifications, Quantities, and further information may be had on application to Mr Charles A. Harrison, the Company's Engineer, Central Station, Newcastle, upon the 16th instant.

Tenders, marked "Tender for Painting" to be addressed to me at York, not later than noon on the 21st instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. N. WILKINSON, Secretary.

York, February, 1891.

SOUTH-ON-TEES CORPORATION.—

The Committee of the Stockton Corporation invite Tenders for the Construction of a Water-light Tower, 132 feet diameter by 25 feet 6 inches in depth, and for the Gas Works.

Tenders may be seen, or any further information be obtained on application to Mr Forster, at the Gas Works.

Tenders are to be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Gas Works," and lodged with me on or before the 25th day of February, 1891.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

M. B. DODDS, Town Clerk.

Stockton-on-Tees, February 3rd, 1891.

TENDERS Wanted for supplying Material and Carrying out Alterations to Shop Front in Market Place, Middlesbrough, according to Plans and Specifications to be had at the Surveyor's Office, Middlesbrough. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

TO Bricklayers and Contractors.—TENDERS wanted for the making and burning of 500,000 bricks. A contractor to find his own fuel, or only for coals at a price to be agreed upon. Plans and particulars may be obtained on application to Mr Thomas Durham, Salt Co., Ltd. 2, Exchange-buildings, Stockton. 12

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Blue Lias Lime, Stone, Stone Slabs, Steps, Thresholds, Curbs, Landings, Hearthstones, Tile Covers from 2in. thick upwards and from 2ft. square. Stone Cisterns worked ready for use.—W. BATTYE, Stone Merchant, New Cross-st., Hartlepool.

JOHN DOVE & CO., BUILDERS' MERCHANTS & SLATE RENDERS, 5, ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. TENDERS are invited for the Best Portland Cement Mastic, and Best Roofing Felt. Long Winter Hair Lasths. Tacks, Nails, and Slag. Sole Agents for Crushed Grey Whinstone from the Quarries. Carlisle Plaster, Staffordshire Blue Flooring Tiles. Ridging, Plain and Pressed Bricks; Asphalt, &c. New Illustrated Price List on application. Telegrams, "Dove, Newcastle." North Dock No. 1,122. Telephone No. 1,122. DOVE, Newcastle. Established 1854.

Publications.

GAMBLING. Ready Feb. 3rd. Price One Penny.
GAMBLING. By CHAS. H. LEACH. Darlington: WILLIAM DUSSER, Printer, &c., High-row.

C. A. BARTLETT AND Co., 10, Paternoster-square, Paternoster-row. 9

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE represents the largest and most successful Matrimonial Medium for the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty of the World, and is the original and sole recognised Medium for the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty of the World, and is the original and sole recognised and most successful Matrimonial

FURNISH AT LITHGOW & STORRY'S.

Theirs is one of the Largest Furnishing Establishments in the district, their numerous showrooms containing an area of over 100,000 cubic feet. These spacious rooms are completely packed from floor to ceiling with a splendid assortment of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING,

Suitable for every class of Buyers.

DINING, DRAWING, AND SITTING ROOM SUITES,

In Oak, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Frame covered in Morocco, Roan, Pig Skins, Saddle Bags, Silk Brocatelle, Embossed Velvet, and Tapestries. A Grand Choice.

BEDROOM SUITES.
BEDROOM SUITES.
BEDROOM SUITES.
BEDROOM SUITES.

Over 50 in Stock to Select from.

BEDSTEADS. BEDSTEADS. BEDSTEADS. BEDSTEADS.

Over 500 in Stock to Select from.

LITHGOW & STORRY,
LEEDS HOUSE,
MARKET PLACE, MIDDLESBROUGH.

A PERFECT FILTER. GIVING SPARKLING PURE WATER.

MORRIS'S NEW PATENT CIRCULATING FILTER.

Gold Medal 1889. Silver Medal (Highest Award) 1890.

There are no Plugs, Screws, India-rubber Packing, or Asbestos Cloth. It can be cleaned as easily as a dish. This Filter is charged with Doulton's Manganous Carbon, which can be renewed without returning the Filter to the Manufacturers.

Recommended by Professor Wanklyn, and other experts on water, as the most scientifically perfect filter ever offered to the public.

The *Lancet* of July 12, 1890, says:—"The Morris Patent 'Circulating' Filter is very ingenious, and must be ranked as one of the most scientific in principle and construction yet before the public . . ." "We have subjected the filter to a rather severe qualitative test with results that were eminently satisfactory."

Cream Enamelled Stoneware Filter, 1 gall., 14/-; 2 gall., 22/6; 3 gall., 28/6; 4 gall., 36/-; 5 gall., 44/-; 6 gall., 51/- each. Carriage paid.

Testimonials, and full description of other Filters, &c., sent by post free on application.

MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE AGENTS,

BAKER BROTHERS, *Opposite Tit. and Phil.*
CORPORATION-ROAD,
MIDDLESBROUGH.

DUNNING WALTON,

Sanitary Plumber, Glazier, Gasfitter, and Bellhanger,

51, CORPORATION-RD. (CORNER OF GURNEY-ST.), MIDDLESBROUGH.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Estimates Free.

JOHN BUCHANAN,
HANOVER-SQUARE BREWERY,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

AGENCIES:

A. B. WALKER AND SONS' BURTON ALES.

BALLINGALL'S FAMOUS STOUT.

ORD AND MADDISON, Quarry Owners, and Agricultural Engineers, Darlington, supply the Weardale Agricultural Lime. Lime for Building, Plastering, and Purifying Purposes. Every description of Road Material in Granite, Whinstone, Limestone and Slag, comprising Paving Sets, Road Metal, and Screenings for Footpaths, Asphalting and Concrete Work. Yorkshire Flags and Flag Blocking.
Sand and Loam. Brass and Metal Castings.
Ground Basic Slag.
Agricultural Implements and Machinery of Every Description.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS,
And never more so than with COLDS, INFLUENZA, CHRONIC CATARRH, ASTHMA, HEADACHES, &c.,
All these are QUICKLY and PERMANENTLY cured by "HAKKA."
The most efficacious remedy known.
"HAKKA"
Possesses wonderful ANTISEPTIC and ANÆSTHETIC qualities, and is an Unrivalled Ointment for PILES, HEMORRHOIDS, &c.
"HAKKA"
Is procurable from Chemists and Druggists everywhere, 2s 3d a tube.
TOOGOOD & CO., Central Buildings, agents for Stockton-on-Tees; or from proprietors, A. P. BUSH & Co, Gresham Buildings, London, and Boston, U.S.A.

CURE FOR TIC-DOLOREUX,
Or PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, &c.
BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS quickly remove these painful complaints. They contain nothing injurious but are conducive to health and invigorating. Testimonials from well-known Philanthropists, Medical Men, Military Officers, Clergy, and other Ministers, who have given extensive distribution to this sterling remedy, post free.
The Powders are sent, post paid, on receipt of letter stamps, by SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington, and sold by most Chemists in packets at 2s 9d, 1s 6d, and 1s 1½d each.

TO COACHBUILDERS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.
American Oak Spokes { 18 19 18 19 19 2 2½ 2½ inch. XX Quality dressed { 4d 4d 4½d 4½d 5d 5½d 6d 6½d each ready to drive
Upwards of 500 Cases in Stock to select from.
Best Ash Wings, 5 - to 5·6 pair. Ash Cart Rails, 4/- to 6/6 pair. First Quality Carriage Shafts, 3/6 pair. Ash Futchell's, 3/3 pair.
English Elm Naves, Cart and Carriage Shafts in great variety.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock in England of Best Quality Cab, Van, and Cart Wheels Tyred complete. Gig and Light Cart Bodies in Birch and Wicker kept in stock in great variety.
JOHN STANSFELD, ALFRED-STREET, BOAR-LANE, LEEDS. 1

SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Cures Eruptions.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Removes Pimples.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Banishes Blotches.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Cures Eczema.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Destroys Psoriasis.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Cures Acne.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Removes Blemishes.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Removes Discolourations.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Cures Scurvy.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Banishes all Spots.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Cures all Skin Complaints.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Removes Redness.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Clears the Skin.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
For Healthy Skin.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
For Soft Supple Skin.
SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Bottles Sold Everywhere.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC.
GREAT BODILY STRENGTH.
GREAT NERVE STRENGTH.
GREAT MENTAL STRENGTH.
GREAT DIGESTIVE STRENGTH.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC CURES NEURALGIA, WEAKNESS, HYSTERIA, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY. 2s 6d.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC INCREASES STRENGTH OF PULSE, GIVES FIRMNESS TO THE MUSCLES, QUICKENS FEEBLE CIRCULATION, OVERCOMES PROSTRATION, LANGUOR, &c.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC Promotes appetite, strengthens the stomach, stopping sinking sensations, removes indigestion, heartburn, palpitation, cures dyspepsia, debility, &c. Bottles 2s 6d, next size 4s 6d. Sold everywhere.

PEPPER'S TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN. A fluid combination for derangement of the liver, particularly when arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating action of the liver and slightly moving the bowels the heavy drowsy feeling, heaviness, pain beneath the shoulders, at the chest after eating, unpleasant taste in the mouth, and manifold other indications of dyspepsia, are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is safer than calomel or blue pill. Bottles, 2s 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
Insist that Pepper's is supplied.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the safest and best. In a few days it gradually deepens the hair to a perfectly natural shade. Lockyer's surpasses the effect of costly washes. Never disappointing. Guaranteed harmless. Large bottles, 1s 6d. S 3d everywhere.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER produces a perfectly natural colour. The gradual change by scarcely perceptible gradations is certain, and for removing scurf, beautifying and cleansing the hair, causing it to grow wherever thin and patchy, Lockyer's is unrivalled.

RESPLENDENT IVORY-LIKE TEETH.—To make sure of these, CRACKOFT'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE is necessary. It dislodges tartar, thoroughly polishes the enamel, perfectly cleanses the teeth, hardens the gums, is astringent, aromatic, and delicious in flavour. Cracroft's Paste ensures a fine set of teeth. Sold everywhere. Pots 1s

STOP ONE MOMENT!
"Oh, dear doctor, must my darling die?"
"There is very little hope, but try
THE MOST REMARKABLE REMEDY OF THE AGE,
TUDOR WILLIAMS' PATENT BALSAM OF HONEY,
Which is winning a reputa for the Relief and Cure of BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, WINTER COUGHS, COLDS, CHILLS, CONSUMPTION, COLD IN THE HEAD, RUNNING FROM THE NOSE AND EYES.
Thousands of Children Cured from Whooping Coughs and Bronchitis when all other remedies fail.
Persons suffering from Difficulty of Breathing should give it a trial. Wonderful Cures Daily.
Now commended by Surgeons and Physicians.
Thousands of Testimonials from all parts of the World.

FEW SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONIALS.
TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.
"I find Tudor Williams' Balsam of Honey very effectual for my children when suffering from Bronchitis and Coughs. Have tried various other preparations. O! all I find this the best. Can highly recommend to any family.—Yours truly,
"Councillor THOMAS DAVIES, Aberewmboy Farm."

A Card from Chemist states:—"I have a Larger Sale for Tudor Williams' Balsam of Honey than any other Cough Medicine. My customers speak highly of it."

READ WHAT PUBLIC MEN THINK OF IT.
"My children's Cough and Bronchitis have been completely cured on several occasions by the celebrated Tudor Williams' Balsam of Honey. The tight-breathing and pain in the chest and hoarseness they suffered was dread ful, but on taking the Balsam of Honey they had immediate ease. It acts like a charm on them. I am certain the more the Balsam is known the more it will be appreciated.—I am, sir, yours truly,
"Mayoress of Gateshead." "Alderman THOMAS PHILIP WHITE.

THE PUBLIC SPEAK HIGHLY OF IT ALL OVER THE WORLD.
"A child of ours has been completely cured of a bad Cough by your Patent Balsam of Honey. His breathing was so tight and his throat so terrible pains in the chest, that we had given up all hopes of recovery. Since then I have always kept a bottle of your wonderful remedy in the house in readiness for any emergency. The children are fond of it, and take it eagerly.—Yours truly, "Mrs M. EDWARDS.
"13, Woodland-street, Mountain Ash."
Sold by all Chemists and Stores all over the World in 1s, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d bottles. Sample Bottle sent post paid for 1s 3d, 3s, and 5s, from the Inventor,
D. TUDOR WILLIAMS, R.D.S.L., MEDICAL HALL, ABERDARE, WALES.

A QUIET CHAT.

Said Mrs Brown to Mrs Jones,
When sitting at their tea,
"I wish, just as a friend, you know,
That you would tell to me
How comes it, though your husband earns
A smaller wage than mine,
My house and home so squalid looks,
While yours does so fairly shine?
I spend the money carefully,
One penny I don't waste,
And yet I cannot have a home
To suit my husband's taste."
"Well I," said Mrs Jones, "was once
Just placed the same as you,
Until a friend came in one day,
And placed before my view
A Price List from the "Eagle,"
From my mind she took a load,
And I paid a visit with her
To their Stores in Newport-road.
Their Prices quite astonished me,
I could scarce believe my eyes,
As the Goods were so superior,
I was taken by surprise.
I can't explain the reason well,
But still, through much a test,
The fact is clear, the "Eagle" Goods
Are the cheapest and the best.
Their Furniture beats all in town,
My statement I can prove;
Since they've given me a happy home,
I've strengthened my husband's love.

THE
EAGLE FURNISHING CO.,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,
30, NEWPORT-ROAD, MIDDLESBROUGH.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

J. OSBORN & CO.
FOR HIGH-CLASS
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
AT CIVIL SERVICE PRICES.

HARRIS'S SMOKED WILTSHIRE BACON.
OAKE WOOD'S SMOKED WILTSHIRE BACON.
YORKSHIRE HAMS.
YORKSHIRE BACON.

F. W. SMITHE & CO'S WHOLE WHEAT MEAL.
SEATREES' CUMBERLAND MEAL.

(*OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL*),
SUSSEX-STREET, MIDDLESBRO.'
TELEPHONE No. 5,128.

ANOTHER GOLD MEDAL.
SYMINGTON'S
EDINBURGH
COFFEE
ESSENCES.
EDINBURGH, 1890.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
T. BRAYBROOK,
Artist Photographer,
FINEST PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS,
In the
NORTH OF ENGLAND.
SENDS OUT THE BEST FINISHED WORK.
Sole agent in the Hartlepools for all Rowney's Goods.
STUDIOS:—
CHURCH-SQUARE,
WEST HARTLEPOOL.

S. DARBYSHIRE'S PURE TEA.

FINE,	THE	FINE,
FRAGRANT,	CUP	FRAGRANT,
FAULTLESS,	OF	FAULTLESS,
1/10.	HEALTH.	1/10.

48, LINTHORPE-ROAD,
MIDDLESBROUGH.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT
SOPPET, 52, LINTHORPE-ROAD,
Has the Largest and Best STOCK of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, AND SILVER GOODS in the Town.

The most efficient staff of workmen in the North. All work done on the premises. No Apprentices kept.

SMITH'S PIANOS; 179, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER.
PIANOS (new) from 10s 6d monthly } TILL
ORGANS " 5s 6d " } PAID
HARMONIUMS " 5s " } FOR.
Second-hand instruments at lower rates.
Nothing supplied but what is of the highest quality. Delivered free within 100 miles on receipt of first month's hire.
Write or send for price list (post free), or, what is better still, call on SMITH personally if possible. Railway fare allowed to country customers.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE
GREAT AMERICAN 6½d BAZAAR
AT
HIGH-ROW, DARLINGTON?
If Not, COME AT ONCE! and see the Greatest Wonder of the Age. Upwards of 10,000 of Useful, Fancy, and Domestic Articles in Tin Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Toys, Glass, China, Electro Plate, Brooms and Brushes, of every description, all kinds of Baskets, Sponges, &c., &c., all too numerous to mention, are to be Sold at ONE PRICE. Nothing for more nor for less than 6½d.
OPEN FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!
GOODS SENT HOME FREE!!
HIGH-ROW, DARLINGTON. 12

INDIGESTION.—The MEDICAL REFORM SOCIETY will send FREE to all applicants an excellent BOTANIC CURE for Indigestion, Biliousness Liver Complaints, and Piles. Address—The Secretary BOTANIC INSTITUTE, NOTTINGHAM.

NOW GOING ON,
GREAT SALE
OF
WINTER CLOTHING
AT
McDONALD & CO.'S.

THE WHOLE OF THE WINTER STOCK TO BE CLEARED.

NOW IN FULL SWING.

The following are a few of the many bargains to be had during the Sale:—

100 MEN'S OVERCOATS, with and without Capes, to be cleared from 12/11 to 25/-, reduced from 18/11 to 35/-.

70 YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, with and without Capes, clearance prices from 7/11 to 17/6.

200 BOYS' OVERCOATS and REEFERS will be sold from 2/11 to 10/6.

300 MEN'S STRONG TWEED SUITS, 12/11, 14/11, 17/11, 19/6, 21/-, worth from 5/- to 10/- a suit more.

500 MEN'S BLACK WORSTED AND SERGE SUITS will be sold from 13/6 to 30/-, usual prices from 19/11 to 40/-.

600 YOUTHS' BLACK WORSTED AND TWEED SUITS will be cleared from 7/11 to 21/6.

1,000 BOYS' SAILOR AND TWEED SUITS from 2/6 to 10/6.

PILES OF MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' ODD JACKETS, ODD VESTS, AND ODD TROUSERS will be sold at half the usual price at

McDONALD & CO.'S,
SUSSEX HOUSE, MIDDLESBROUGH.

ELSTROP & HART'S
ANNUAL
STOCK-TAKING SALE
NOW GOING ON.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
CORPORATION-ROAD,
AND
ALBERT-ROAD,
MIDDLESBROUGH.

GALVANIZING.

HARDY & LONGFORD,

Having opened their NEW BRANCH, and having one of the largest Baths in the North, are now prepared to do

GALVANIZING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Baths being kept in CONSTANT READINESS, Orders will be proceeded with IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT at their

HARTLEPOOLS GALVANIZING WORKS,
HART WARREN,
HARTLEPOOL.

TO TOBACCONISTS, &c.

MIXED PARCELS.
The following Manufacturers' Packet Tobacco supplied at THEIR LIST PRICES, CARRIAGE PAID, on orders of £2 and upwards, to any Railway Station within 30 miles of Middlesbrough, accompanied with remittance.

PACKET TOBACCO.
Cope's, Hignett's, Ogden's, Taddy, Wills's, Phillips's, Player's, Murray's, Lambert and Buller's, Goodwin's, Bell's, &c.

CIGARETTES.
Goodwin's, Duke's, Wills's, Player's, Lambert and Buller's, Cope's, Hignett's, &c.

CIGARS.
Havanna, Mexican, and Manilla Cigars at Importers' prices.
British Cigars, from 4/6 to 20/- per 100 all carefully selected.

CUT TOBACCOS.
Irish Roll, Target, Shag, Cake, and Cut Cavendish, and every description of Cut Tobaccos at Lowest Prices.

FANCY GOODS.
Tobacconists' Fancy Goods at current rates.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HODGSON & DOWNS,
WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS,
42, SUSSEX-STREET, MIDDLESBROUGH.
Mention this paper.

FEBRUARY SALE.

High-street and Finkle-street, Stockton-on-Tees.

MADAM,

We beg to announce that our ANNUAL WINTER SALE is now going on, our Reliable Stock in all departments is being submitted at Great Reductions in prices to induce a clearance, particularly in Silks, Satins, Dress Materials (black and coloured), Drapery, Linens, Flannels, Mantles, Furs, Seal Coats, Millinery, Ladies' Underclothing, &c.; Carpets, Tapestry, Chenille, and Lace Curtains Linoleums, &c.

Carpets and Linoleums purchased during the Sale made and laid free of charge.

Inspection respectfully solicited.

We are, Madam,
Yours obediently,

WATSON, SONS, DIXON, & CO.

Telephone No. 4,561.

Closed on Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

H. MILCHSACK,
RUHRORT-ON-RHINE,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Shipments effected via Rotterdam.
Working with Steam Crane.
Spacious places for Storing Raw Iron.

H. JOHNSON LAIRD AND SONS' ENGAGEMENTS:—February 9th, Gymnasium, Linthorpe; 10th, New Town Hall; 11th, Temperance Hall; 12th, Cleveland Hall; 16th, Co-operative Hall; 17th, Co-operative Hall; 18th, Oddfellows' Hall; 19th, Cleveland Hall. Address 19, Lennox-street, Middlesbrough. 9

OBSERVE!
SALE BY AUCTION, in the Central Hall, Redcar, on MONDAY, February 16th, of the valuable Ancient and Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Furnishings and Appointments of Newcomen House, Coatham, belonging to Mrs Garbutt, who is leaving the district. On view morning of sale. Sale to commence at one o'clock precisely. Full detailed particulars in large sale bills, to be had on application at the Auctioneer's Offices, Redcar and Middlesbrough.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY REPAIRS.—All classes executed by proficient workmen. Satisfaction guaranteed at reasonable charges; no apprentices kept. E. Cowley, High-street, Stockton.—ADVT.

PEARS' SOAP PURE! FRAGRANT! REFRESHING
PEARS' SOAP FOR TOILET AND NURSERY.
PEARS' SOAP EXHIBITION HONOURS.
PEARS' SOAP *16 International Awards of absolute Purity and absence of Artificial Colouring.*
PEARS' SOAP Fair white hands.
PEARS' SOAP Bright clear complexion.
Soft healthful skin.
PEARS' SOAP PEARS' SOAP is specially prepared for the delicate skin of ladies and children and others sensitive to the weather, winter and summer.
PEARS' SOAP Prevents Redness, Roughness, and Chapping.
PEARS' SOAP PEARS' SOAP.—Large Scented Tablets 1s; smaller (unscented), 6d. Insist on having Pears', as vilely-injurious imitations are often substituted for extra gain.
PEARS' SOAP *Makers by Special Royal Appointment to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.*

LAST DAY
OF
CARTER & COMPANY'S
GREAT WINTER SALE.

CARTER & COMPANY,
SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, COSTUMIERS, CARPET AND BEDDING WAREHOUSEMEN, AND FURNISHING UPHOLSTERERS,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

£1,500,000 OFF THE TEA DUTY !!!

TEA 2D PER LB. CHEAPER!!!
SEE YOU GET YOUR TWOPENCE ! ! !
"OHANGHEE" HEALTH TEA !!!
"OHANGHEE" HEALTH TEA !!!
"OHANGHEE" HEALTH TEA !!!
"OHANGHEE." Everyone should at least TRY IT, if for no other reason than that of ascertaining the excellence of *its entirely new qualities*
"OHANGHEE." THE HEALTH TEA OF THE DAY!!!
"OHANGHEE." CURE FOR HEADACHE!!!
"OHANGHEE." The number of unsolicited testimonials we have already received and the *enormously rapid and ever-increasing weekly sale* amply prove the popularity of "Ohanghee."
"OHANGHEE." PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT LEAD PACKETS. *(All Sizes.)*
"OHANGHEE." 2/- NOW 1/10. 2/8 NOW 2/6.
"OHANGHEE." Ask your Grocer for it.
"OHANGHEE." Sold Everywhere by All leading Grocers and Tea Dealers.
"OHANGHEE." Large Consumers Supplied on Special Terms.

AGENTS FOR "OHANGHEE" TEA.
E. BOSHER, Denmark-street, Middlesbro'.
WM. WALKER, Newport, Middlesbro'.
THOS. BARKER, Westward-street, Middlesbro'.
WM. PALMER, Hunter-street & Sealy-street, Middlesbro'.
H. M. HARRINGTON, West-street, Middlesbro'.
J. H. DANDO, Cannon-street, Middlesbro'.
H. CARTWRIGHT, Smeaton-street, North Ormesby.
R. POSTON, North-street, South Bank.
E. COTTERILL, York-street, South Bank.
WM. MORFOOT, Nelson-street, South Bank.
WM. DENNY, Nelson-street, South Bank.
THOS. PORTER, Grangetown, South Bank.
HY. MEALING, Warrenby, Redcar.
F. W. BROOKSBANK, Coatham, Redcar.
S. ACKROYD, High-street, Redcar.
JOHN TURNBULL, Redcar.
JOHN TURNBULL, Saltburn.
JOHN TURNBULL, South Bank.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS:
HENRY JOHNSON & SONS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WEST HARTLEPOOL.

EPPS'S (BREAKFAST) COCOA. GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

SUNLIGHT SOAP
MONTHLY COMPETITION.
PRIZES VALUE OVER £600.
FOR YOUNG FOLKS ONLY.
Competitors not to be over 17 years of age.
The first of these Monthly Competitions will be on August 31st next, followed by others on Sept. 30th, October 31st, November 30th, December 31st, &c., &c., until further notice.
There is no element of chance in these Competitions, the winning of a prize depending entirely on the perseverance and trouble taken to collect the wrappers.
The Competitions are held every month, so failure in one does not discourage but stimulates to a fresh effort.
PRIZES VALUE OVER £600.
60 SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES VALUE £4 4s EACH.
100 SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES VALUE 30s EACH.
8 TRICYCLES AND 8 SAFETY BICYCLES.
EXTRA PRIZES.
Unsuccessful competitors who have sent in not less than 24 "Coupons" will receive, free of cost and postage paid, a facsimile reproduction (size 16½in. by 11½in.) of the painting by W. P. Frith, R.A., exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1889, and named by us "So Clean." The *Daily Telegraph*, July 11th, 1889, says of it—"A charming little picture." When this picture is out of print others will take its place.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS COMPETITION.
£200 PRIZES OF 5s EACH.
Names of Winners of each Month Competition will be advertised in "*Tit-Bits*" and "*Answers*" the third week of the month following.
Send full Name and Address on Post-card for Rules to
LEVER BROS., LIMITED,
PORT SUNLIGHT, NEAR BIRKENHEAD.

THE SKIN. GLORY OF WOMAN. PRIDE OF MAN.
THE SKIN. ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.
THE SKIN. Purest, most emollient and most delicate of all Soaps, giving to the skin that softness and clearness so desired by all. It is invaluable for children, and unequalled for the complexion. This very best Shaving Soap, as it will never irritate the most delicate skin. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all dealers in Perfumery in Toilet Tablets and Shaving Cakes.

GOLD MEDALS—1884, 1885, 1886, 1888.

"SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS.
FRAGRANT, NON-POISONOUS, DO NOT STAIN.

In all cases of Fever, &c., and for all Disinfecting and Purifying purposes, use
"SANITAS" FLUID, POWDER, & SOAPS.

"SANITAS" DISINFECTING FLUID oxygenates and purifies the air; best Antiseptic for Wounds and Sores; also for House Disinfection.
"SANITAS" DISINFECTING FLUID, the best Antiseptic Gargle for Infectious Sore Throats, &c., and for Disinfecting Linen.
"SANITAS" DISINFECTING FLUID should be used in all Confinements.
"SANITAS" in all its varied preparations in shape and form may find daily applications in every household.—"Dictionary of Domestic Medicine, &c.," by Spencer Thomson, M.D., and J. C. Steele, M.D.
Pamphlet and Diary combined on application.

THE SANITAS CO., LD.,
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

North-Eastern Daily Gazette.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

ONE AND A FRACTION.

It is more than pleasing, it is exhilarating, to find in these degenerate times men among us valorous enough to dare to attempt deeds fitted to eclipse in devotion and brilliancy the proudest of the achievements of the brave days of old. When the Persian officer thought to intimidate the handful of Greeks opposing the march of the great Royal army by declaring that the discharge of the arrows ready to be directed against them would be so thick as to darken the sun, he received for answer, "Then we will fight in the shade." Everybody, too, has read or heard and been thrilled by the story of "the dauntless Three" who held the bridge at Rome against an invading host. And every patriotic Englishman loves to recall King Henry's grandly heroic speech when he found himself and his small band of wearied men confronted by a powerful and splendidly equipped French army on the eve of the battle of Agincourt:—"I would not have a single man more. If God gives us the victory it will be plain that we owe it to His grace. If not, the fewer we are the less loss to England."

Our readers, we are sure, will be glad to hear that this ancient virtue is not dead. It lives and breathes amongst them. Its custodiers and exemplifiers are the Liberal Unionists of County Durham. We have frequently of late had occasion to expose the inconsistency of these gentleman. To-day we wish to do justice to their hardihood. We recognise them as brave beyond the power of description. And their virtue is all the more remarkable because they themselves do not seem to know it. At Agincourt the gallant King Henry was conscious of the peril in which he was placed. "Gloucester, 'tis true that we are in great danger. The greater, therefore, should our courage be." But the Liberal Unionists of County Durham refuse to think of danger. They think only of present duty, and the crowning victory that awaits them. Have they not among the fifteen constituencies returning sixteen members 12,500 "good men and true"—at all events on paper? Now, it is notorious that wealthy men who are keen politicians, and are anxious for assurance of popular support, can, with the greatest ease, be provided with thousands of paper pledges, all supposed to represent good men and true. We have known of a candidate, the representative of wealth and social influence, being assured of 17,000 pledges, and receiving only 5,000 votes on the polling day. It is possible, therefore, that the 12,500 when put to the test will be reduced to one-half or one-third. But what does that matter to the Liberal Unionists of Durham? Gideon's army of two-and-thirty thousand was reduced to 300 men, and yet it overthrew the host of the Midianites. The Liberal Unionists have faith in their cause, and they scornfully repudiate the doctrine that Providence is on the side of strong battalions. As the representatives of the classes, they believe in the government of the many by the few, and from belief in the infallibility to belief in the invincibility, of the few is, for men so trustful and heroic, but a short step. Wherefore they possess a great reserve of moral force and virtue which when drawn upon enables their courage to mount with occasion.

Meanwhile, however, let it be noted that they believe in their 12,520 good men and true. The total electoral strength of the county we make up to be as follows:—

County Divisions.	
Barnard Castle	10,270
Bishop Auckland	9,906
Chester-le-Street	12,734
Jarrow	11,763
Houghton-le-Spring	13,208
Mid-Durham	11,338
North West Durham	9,647
South-East Durham	13,758
Borough Constituencies.	
Darlington	5,983
Durham City	2,297
Stockton	9,723
Gateshead	13,443
Hartlepools	9,456
South Shields	12,392
Sunderland (2 members)	21,232
	167,810

Now, ordinary business men innocent of heroism *in excelsis* looking at these figures would come to the conclusion that the 12,500 Liberal Unionists, supposing they actually exist in these numbers, could not count for much among so many. They would see that the whole party in the county exceeds little more than the average strength of a single division, and that if proportionate representation were established for County Durham the Liberal Unionists would be entitled only to one member and a fraction. They would argue further that as the principle of proportionate representation is not yet practically recognised, and that as the 12,500 paper Liberal Unionists are distributed among fifteen constituencies, the Liberal Unionist chances of securing even a unit of representation must be extremely slight. The statistical experts would be compelled to report that Liberal Unionism in Durham consists only of a party of microscopial atoms, scattered throughout the county, in sufficient numbers perhaps to give a certain diversity to political life, but without to any appreciable extent affecting its political character. Yet on the strength of these 12,500 good men and true, more or less mythical, the gallant Liberal Unionists—every man of whom knows that he is, like every soldier in Cæsar's Tenth Legion, fit to be a leader—claim the half if not the majority of the seats. Already they have named Sir Edward Sullivan for Chester-le-Street, Mr Pandoli Ralli for Gateshead, Sir Andrew Fairbairn for South Shields, Sir William Gray for the Hartlepools, Sir Henry Havelock-Allen for South-East Durham, Mr Arthur Pease for Darlington, the Hon. Mr Lambton for Sunderland, Mr Dunville, Lord Hartington's private secretary, for Mid-Durham, and they evidently mean to make other nominations, having Barnard Castle and Bishop Auckland more particularly in their eye. The balance, whether it amount to the half or a little less than the half, they intend to leave to their Tory allies, who, in their estimation, we presume, number less than 12,500 "good men and true." For again let us do the Liberal Unionists justice. Not only are they superlatively courageous men, but they are likewise scrupulously honest and honourable. Of course, they would rather die at the stake than wrong, or even seek to wrong, their faithful and trustful allies, the Tories. We may, therefore, accept as indisputable gospel that the Liberal Unionists believe that the Tories cannot number more than themselves, and, therefore, are not entitled to a larger share of the representation of the county. We trust the Tory allies will adequately appreciate the justice and generosity of their good friends. We trust, too, they will duly note and be grateful for the frank declarations made by the Earl of Camperdown at the Gateshead Conference that the Liberal Unionists do not mean to become Tories; that they accept the alliance under stress of necessity, and that as soon as they patriotically can they will quit their company. Certainly the Tories ought to be proud and grateful if they are not. They find their voting strength inferentially estimated by their allies at 12,500 or something less, and they are told by these same considerate allies that they will leave their company as soon as they safely can! How mutually kind and brotherly these political "fractions" are, to be sure! Of course the happy family mean to monopolise the representation of the whole county and give no rest for the sole of the Liberal foot. Perhaps when the ballot boxes are opened at the next general election it will be found it is the other way about. Durham, we hope, will endorse and emphasise the lesson lately given in the Hartlepools, and proclaim itself unbrokenly Liberal.

THE acceptance of a 5 per cent. reduction in the wages of the Cleveland miners has been quickly followed by a reduction of 1½ in Northumberland. The figures submitted at a conference of representatives of owners and workers held in Newcastle on Saturday showed that the state of the market called for the reduction, and the miners' delegates accepted the moral of the ascertainment without dispute. At the same time, however, they asked that the working day of boys should be 10 instead of 11 hours, and the owners asked time to consider this demand.

THE Ministerial crisis at Rome is technically over. The Marquis di Rudini has formed a Cabinet on the basis of the maintenance of the Triple Alliance and the enforcement of economies in the military and naval budgets. But it is doubtful if the new Cabinet can last in the present House, which was elected to support Signor Crispi, and it is understood that Signor Rudini has obtained from the King the promise of a dissolution if it should be found impossible to construct an enduring Ministerial majority out of the Chamber of Deputies as presently constituted.

CHILI must now be added to the number of South American States that are ruining their fortunes by internal dissension and extravagant administration. It seems, indeed, in a worse way than even Brazil and the Argentine Confederation. A kind of double rebellion or revolution is in progress. There are rebels against the Government both in the army and in the navy; but it is not by any means clear that these revolutionary sections are in agreement with each other. Meanwhile property is being destroyed, the harvest is being left unreaped, trade is being ruined, and chaos holds the field.

THE Canadian Conservatives have begun their electioneering campaign in advance of the Liberals, and over their platform of commercial reform they have hoisted the Union Jack. Sir John Macdonald in his manifesto describes the policy of the Liberal Opposition as unrestricted reciprocity, or as free trade, and a common tariff with the United States against the world—a policy, he says, which would involve discrimination against the mother country, and lead to the annexation of Canada by the United States, while enormously adding to the burden of taxation in the Dominion. Against this policy he opposes proposals for the settlement of commercial relations with the United States on a friendly and mutually advantageous basis, and the removal of the fishery disputes—or, in other words, the development of the varied resources of the Dominion by every means consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. "My course is clear," Sir John concludes, in a highly patriotic strain. "A British subject I was born; a British subject I would die. With my utmost effort, with my latest breath, will I oppose the veiled treason which attempts, by sordid means and mercenary proffers, to lure our people from their allegiance."

THE public has responded generously to the appeal of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for help to the distressed people, and Mr Balfour, it is understood, is devoting all his time and energies to the great task which has overtaken him. There seems reason to fear that the measures taken by public or private charity are falling short of the necessities of the case. The Bishop of Salford publishes an appeal, addressed to him by the Bishop of Achonry, which gives a saddening and terrible picture of Irish poverty and suffering. Achonry, as the Bishop describes it, is the most populous and the poorest See in all the land. The village of Achonry, the largest in the diocese, lies in the centre of Lord Dillon's estates. There are four thousand tenants on the estate, the Bishop writes, and "of that number 3,000—or nearer to 3,500—are so poor themselves that they are exempted from the payment of poor rates." At the time of his writing, the Bishop says, 200 starving men were at his gates begging for employment. What about the Government Relief Works? it may be asked. The Bishop replies with a startling statement, which we leave to tell its own tale:—"Mr Balfour has provided railway works through parts of this diocese about twenty miles from here. The works were opened simultaneously in three places last week. Five thousand men assembled to get employment, which was available for only one hundred. It required all the energy and influence of twelve of my priests to allay the fierce excitement of these starving men, who were by the very pressure of hunger driven almost to desperation."

THE SERIOUS SOCIETY SCANDAL.

ALLEGED CHEATING AT CARDS.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Guards, has commenced an action for slander against Mrs Arthur Wilson, Mr Stanley Wilson, Mr and Mrs Lycett Green, and Mr Berkeley Levett on the ground that they imputed to him dishonest conduct whilst playing at cards. The writ, which embraces the five defendants, has been served, and it is stated that the action will be strenuously prosecuted and defended. No damages are claimed. It is not likely that the case, which will be of a most remarkable character, will come on for hearing until after the long vacation. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., has already been retained by Messrs Lewis and Lewis for the defendants.

MONSTRE RECEPTION OF FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS.

A MAN KILLED.

Among the entire section of the football public in Edinburgh the result of the final tie for the Scottish Cup between Dumbarton and the Heart of Midlothian on Saturday was awaited with feverish interest, and when the news arrived that the Heart of Midlothian had won the coveted trophy there was

NORTHAMPTON ELECTION.

Dr Aveling addressed two large meetings at Northampton yesterday, and met with a patient hearing. He said he had been invited by the local Secular and Labour Organisation, and stood as a Socialist with a Labour programme. Neither of the other candidates, he said—one a barrister and the other director, the other a capitalist—could properly represent the workers, on whom they lived. He advocated the payment of members, a legal eight hours day, land nationalisation, and other advanced measures. Mr Germaine, addressed Conservative meetings on Saturday; and at night Mr Labouchere Bartlett spoke on his behalf at the Corn Exchange. The meeting was very noisy, there being constant interruptions.

THE NEED FOR LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

At a meeting of the Newcastle Labour Electoral Association on Saturday Mr Thomas Woods gave an interesting address on 'labour representation and its advantages. He said the increase of the wealth of the United Kingdom for the past ten years ending 1890 was £1,540,000,000 — over £150,000 a day, or about 3d per inhabitant. The wealthy classes had increased in the last two decades at the rate of 25 per cent., whilst during the years the workers had increased at only the rate of 1 per cent. England in the last ten years had been accumulating capital at the rate of £50,000,000 a year. £1,000,000,000 had been invested in solid property in the kingdom. The wealthy classes had consumed 7,000,000,000 of common land. Mulhall said that the average income of the British people was 27 years ago £42 a head, which was the lowest in Europe, and that the wealthy classes in England were two inches taller than the artisan classes. The average weight of the affluent class at the age of 20 years was 146lb., the artisan 136lb., but at the age of 30 years the affluent classes weighed 161lb., the artisan 138lb. At 60 years the affluent classes weighed 170lb. the artisan 138lb. A great change was required, and to secure for the workers a fair share of the advantages which the affluent classes were enjoying, and to keep them secure, the workers must have their own representatives.

THE IRISH CLERGY AND MR PARNELL.

In many parts of Ireland yesterday at the principal morning service pastorals from the Bishops of the dioceses were read warning the congregations to hold aloof from the National League, as it seemed to be under the control of Mr Parnell and his partisans.—Mr Timothy Harrington, M.P., secretary of the National League, replying to Archbishop Walsh, writes that there are few among the Archbishop's best friends who would not deeply deplore his language. Mr Harrington explains that a circular was such as is issued every year to remind the League branches of their duty, and stimulate them in the work of reorganisation. Not on shadow of formation exists for any of the Archbishop's charges. At the very time when the circular was drafted, he (Mr Harrington) was in active negotiation with Mr O'Brien and Mr Dillon for the establishment of peace and union, and he actually intimated to them his intention to send such a circular to the branches, as the only means of securing for evicted tenants. He asks the Archbishop Walsh not to commit his people too hastily to a policy which would set up two hostile camps in every parish.—Mr Maurice Healy, M.P., has stated that both Mr Parnell's supporters and opponents are now fully confident of a speedy settlement which will unite all the sections of the Irish Parliamentary party and rescue the Home Rule cause from the difficulties which recently imperilled it. The terms of the [illegible] would be announced in the course of a few days. Speaking for himself, Mr Healy said a settlement would be a great relief to him, as he was about to be married, and he had a small appetite, which he preferred to satisfy with one or two [illegible] morsels, and not with his appetite, which, as the French knew, was fine eating good things. If the Irish knew the luxury of a bath, and could clothe before eating, and the effect of food on digestion, he [illegible] should soon have an agitation in the country for baths in every house. Each man should come home, wash or bath in a good rub down, and change his clothes while eating he should indulge in conversation. After his meal he might take a stage smoke or pipe, and then he might read a newspaper, or play a game or have some music. He should not sleep in the evening, before he should spoil his sleep at night, for everything wrong in his economy. To go to bed on a stomach was bad, and to go to bed on an empty stomach was worse. They should sleep well on a moderately full stomach, and they awoke unrefreshed and exhausted. He urged them to consider well the effect of keeping well, and of leading a wary life as much as possible by these laws of health for, after all, there is only excess or deficit.

[illegible] Editor of the *Medical Annual*, after a [illegible] examination of Cadbury's Cocoa, pronounces it a [illegible] food and a beverage of the highest quality.

[illegible] Stock Sale for a few days only at [illegible] Lambton-road.—ADVT.

[illegible] 27, Lambton-road.—ADVT.

[illegible] CHEMICALS, SHIRTS, AND GLOVES.—[illegible] first value and largest stocks try Shirts, 20, [illegible] Middlesbrough.—ADVT.

TORN TO PIECES BY WOLVES.

Wolves are this winter causing great consternation in the interior of Russia and Finland. A few days ago in the Government of Kieff a young girl and her sweetheart were attacked by a pack of these ferocious animals, and the girl was torn to pieces. Her companion attempted to escape by climbing a tree, but fell down dead with fright. Curiously enough the wolves did not touch the inanimate body.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A WOMAN.

ROASTED ALIVE BY A PARAFFIN LAMP.

Early yesterday morning a woman named Isabella Routledge, aged 35 years, the wife of William Routledge, was burnt to death in her house in Leeds. About one o'clock in the morning all the people living in the square heard screams emanating from the house occupied by the Routledges, whose family included five children. Two men named Edward Hanley and James Hart rushed to the place and first saw several children frantically screaming from an upper window. The house appeared to be on fire inside, and there was soon a great rush of people. Hanley and Hart smashed a window and thus effected an entrance, and were horrified by what they discovered. Mrs Routledge's clothes had been completely consumed, and her skin from head to foot was hanging from her flesh. She appeared to have been sitting in a chair near to a paraffin lamp, which, overturning by some means, had ignited her dress. The husband was, according to the official report supplied to the Chief Constable, lying drunk in a bed on the ground floor, and was quite unable to help himself, much less to render any assistance to his wife. The two men lost not a moment in drenching the woman with water and in getting her into the house of a neighbour. She was afterwards taken to the infirmary, where she died.

A SMACK MISSING.

The smack Glance, of Brightlingsea, is believed to have been lost with her captain, Thomas Tollett, and five hands, off the coast of Holland. Her boat, shattered and water logged, has been picked up near the Skillings oyster ground, where she was known to have been cruising.

A MISSIONARY BARQUE WRECKED.

LOSS OF SIXTEEN LIVES.

The missionary barque Phoebe Chapman was lost on the coast of Tahiti, Society Islands, on November 20, and all hands on board, numbering 16 persons, were drowned. The vessel was bound for Pitcairn Island from Honolulu.

THE MURDER OF CARETAKERS IN IRELAND.

A Cavan correspondent telegraphs:—Last night the constabulary at Ballyjamesduff arrested a man named William Buchanan on suspicion of being the murderer of the caretakers, Patrick Reilly and his wife, at Lisacapple, a week ago. He was remanded for enquiries to be made.

A HORSE CUT TO PIECES ON THE LINE.

On Saturday night the engine of a Great Western train from Wellington to Crewe ran against an obstruction near Audlem. The application of the vacuum brake checked the train so quickly that the passengers were much shaken. On examination the wheels of the engine were found covered with blood and hair, and the life guards were broken. The carcase of a horse was discovered scattered about the line, cut to pieces. The passengers were much frightened, thinking the train had run off the rails.

THE CHURCH AND MR BRADLAUGH.

The Rev. C. S. Ordish, pastor of the Northroad Congregational Chapel, Stockton, preached last night to a large congregation on "Charles Bradlaugh." After referring to the manner in which Parliament had done reparation to Mr Bradlaugh, he remarked that he did not think the Church should be the last to exercise the duty that it owed to Mr Bradlaugh. That was a strange thing for a minister to say, but he thought the Church owed a very great duty to him, and one which he was going to try and pay that night. The life of this remarkable man was clear enough, consistent enough. Keen eyes watched him in public and in private life—eagle's eyes by day, owl's eyes by night; but he lived perfectly secure —secure in his honesty. Proceeding, the preacher referred to prominent traits in the life and opinions of the deceased.

A GREAT FOOTBALL FRAUD.

THE LOTTERY TRICK.

The four men Fletcher, Mackey, Andrews, and Stewart, arrested in connection with the alleged extensive football lottery frauds, were charged on remand on Saturday before Mr Eaton, R.M., at Belfast. Owing to the fact that about 100 witnesses, including local aldermen and magistrates, have been subpœnaed, and that other arrests are impending; and the clubs involved have nearly all taken part in the competition for the English Association Cup at various times, the court was crowded. In opening the proceedings, Mr Campbell, Harcourt, who prosecuted on behalf of the Attorney-General, said the prisoner Fletcher, who is an extensive jeweller in Belfast, and several other men not yet in custody, originated, early in 1890, the idea of making money at the public expense by means of ballots, ostensibly got up for the benefit of local football clubs. There was scarcely a county or town in England and Scotland in which dupes of these men were not to be found.—Several witnesses were examined, and prisoners were remanded, bail being refused.

BRITISH TRADE IN JANUARY.

The Board of Trade returns for January show a falling-off, which is not entirely accounted for by the recent interruption of navigation and the Scotch strike, and is, therefore, correspondingly unsatisfactory. The imports reached a total of £33,741,032, or a decrease of nearly 13 per cent. as compared with £38,143,850 in January, 1890, while the export total was £19,834,315, or a decrease of over 8 per cent., the figures for last January being £21,586,752. The estimated value of foreign and colonial produce was £4,389,802, as against £4,779,951 in that month last year, and £5,614,558 in 1889. On balance there is a falling off in the month's imports of £4,402,768, the heaviest decrease being under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures. The falling off in metals is principally in unwrought copper, iron ore, quicksilver, tin, and zinc. The exports show decreases under every head save one—chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations. The effects of the McKinley tariff are shown in materially reduced shipments to the United States particularly in the case of woollen and worsted tissues, cotton and linen piece goods, jute, hardware, iron and steel machinery, silk, cement, and haberdashery; while, on the contrary, there has been an advance in the value of tin plates and in the quantities of alkali shipped to the States. The following figures show the quantities of iron, &c., exported in the month ended 31st January, 1891, as compared with the corresponding months of 1889 and 1890:—

	Tons. 1889.	Tons. 1890.	Tons 1891.
Iron, pig	67,408 ..	65,450 ..	51,079
——, bar, angle, bolt, and rod	23,148 ..	17,949 ..	17,082
——, Railroad of all sorts	81,124 ..	66,631 ..	51,159
——, Wire	4,706 ..	4,721 ..	5,607
——, Hoops, sheets, and plates	31,381 ..	27,569 ..	23,605
——Tin plates	37,678 ..	32,168 ..	33,427
——Cast and wrought	34,353 ..	37,957 ..	33,710
——Old for remnitr...	8,229 ..	7,662 ..	7,763
——Steel, unwrought..	10,312 ..	10,512 ..	8,958
——manufactrs....	1,935 ..	1,676 ..	1,535

COAL, COKE, CINDERS, AND PATENT FUEL EXPORTED.

The exports of coal, &c., during the past month, as compared with January, 1889 and 1890, have been as follows:—

	1885. Tons.	1893. Tons.	1891. Tons.
Coal	2,226,505	2,259,009	1,912,423

As compared with January, 1889, there is a decrease of 346,646 tons, or 15·5 per cent., and as compared with January, 1890, of 314,586 tons, or 14·1 per cent.

The quantity of coals, &c., shipped at all ports of the United Kingdom for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade amounted to 538,093 tons, as against 685,581 tons in January, 1890, and 615,142 tons in January, 1889.

The imports of wheat for the month were 3,050,893 cwts., valued at £1,227,998, as compared with 4,176,321 cwts., valued at £1,605,735, in January last year, showing a decrease of 26·15·16 per cent. in quantity and 222 per cent. in value.

NORTH-EAST COAST COAL SHIPMENTS.

The quantities of coal shipped from North-east ports during January show an increase on the fourth week of 146,363 tons, and an increase on the coastwise trade of 49,821 tons, whilst shipments from Welsh ports show increases in each case. The following are the figures from *Browne's Export List* relating to this district:—

FOREIGN SHIPMENTS.

	Jan., 1891. Tons.	Jan., 1890. Tons.	Inc. Tons.	Dec. Tons.
Sunderland	67,667 ..	96,794 ..	—	29,127
Seaham	3,730 ..	3,800 ..	—	 70
West Hartlepool ..	8,464 ..	14,563 ..	—	 6,106
Middlesbrough	2,310 ..	3,655 ..	—	 1,356

COASTWISE.

Sunderland	204,953 ..	175,120 ..	29,833 ..	—
Seaham	19,978 ..	41,598 ..	—	 21,618
Hartlepools	41,251 ..	34,825 ..	6,425 ..	—
Middlesbrough ..	323 ..	275 ..	48 ..	—

On the whole export trade the North-Eastern ports show a decrease this month of 96,542 tons on the figures for January, 1890, whilst the Welsh ports show an increase of 87,622 tons. The value of other goods exported from the local ports this month as compared with January, 1890, is as follows:—

	Jan., 1891. £	Jan., 1890. £	Inc. £	Dec. £
Hartlepools	35,242 ..	49,837 ..	—	14,595
Middlesbrough	130,452 ..	215,893 ..	—	76,401
Stockton	475 ..	5,312 ..	—	 4,837

DR. PARKER ON POPERY.

Preaching at the City Temple yesterday Dr. Parker said: England is supposed to have a Protestant Constitution, a Protestant monarchy, a Protestant succession. Yet she puts some of her highest trusts into the hands of Roman Catholics. How an honest Roman Catholic can want to serve a Protestant State I do not understand. I am firmly glad the Pope is coming back to England. That is just what is wanted. Only the Pope can now do any good. Our prayers are languishing for want of persecution. We are too comfortable. When the Pope comes he will bring with him a revival of Protestant earnestness.

SHOCKING ASSAULTS ON WOMEN.

A WELL-DESERVED PUNISHMENT.

At the Middlesbrough Police Court to-day a puddler named John Matthews pleaded not guilty to assaulting his wife Bridget and female named Hannah Haulon.—From the evidence adduced it appeared that Bridget had been married to Matthews some two years, but for nearly the whole of that time she had had to live apart from prisoner, in consequence of his violence. On Saturday night prisoner went to his mother-in-law's, in Hardman's-street, and there brutally attacked his wife and her sister, blackening their eyes and knocking three of Hannah's teeth out. He also kicked them in a shocking manner about various parts of their bodies, and inflicted several serious wounds on their heads. Hannah Haulon's face presented a frightful appearance, and she fainted after giving her evidence.—Mr Coleman, Stipendiary, said prisoner was a cruel, brutal fellow, and he would have to go to gaol for six months with hard labour.

A TALE OF LOVE AND MURDER.

STABBED IN NINETY PLACES.

At the Assize Court of the Seine Jean Bernicat, a commercial traveller, has just been tried for the murder of a woman. He had lived with his victim in a low lodging-house, receiving money from her almost daily, knowing how she obtained it. She got tired of his indolence and violence, and told him that she was going to quit him to live with another man. Bernicat went and bought a spring knife, and told her that the first time she spoke of leaving him he would have her life. She left him, however, but used to come back to him with money to appease him. He accepted these peace offerings, but on the 3rd of November he quarrelled with her for not bringing more, flew at her with the knife, and stabbed her, the indictment said, in ninety places. The medical evidence showed that she was alive after he had inflicted many of the stabs. A surgeon said the murdered woman was all gashes. When he had done the murderer cut a lock of the girl's hair, placed it next his heart, and went in a state of seeming agitation to deliver himself to the police.—The jury found extenuating circumstances, and the prisoner was condemned to lifelong penal servitude.

MR STANSFELD ON IRISH POLITICS.

The Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., and Mr C. H. Hopwood were present at a Liberal meeting held at Middleton on Saturday evening. Mr Stansfeld expressed his conviction that the general election will result in an unparalleled triumph for the Liberal party. The first work of the Liberal party would be to give Home Rule to Ireland, and then the work of English reform, for which the people had so long patiently waited, would proceed apace. The position of Home Rule was not less strong to-day than it had been. Irishmen had proved by their acts that they were fit for the responsibility which the Liberals would bestow upon them. For the sake of a great cause they had sacrificed a leader to whom all Irishmen were under an immense debt. In regard to the constabulary question, Mr Stansfeld practically adhered to the scheme of 1886. He was also in favour of the settlement of the land question at the same time as that of Irish government, because it would be unfair to make this question the first to be dealt with by an Irish Legislature. What part of the question was left unsettled by the Imperial Parliament the Irish Parliament would of course have to settle, subject to the supremer will of the Imperial Parliament.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' CONVALESCENT HOME.

The annual meeting of the North-Eastern Counties Convalescent Home at Grange-over-Sands was held on Saturday at Durham.—The first annual report of the committee of management showed that during the nine months the Home had been open, *i.e.*, to the end of 1890, it had been used by 29 persons out of the 66 tickets subscribed for. There was a balance of £11 3s 5d against the Home, and the average cost of all in the Home was 8s 7¼d per head, against the 12s charged.—The committee of management was re-elected, with Mr Lacey, of Sunderland, as president.—At night a public meeting in connection with the Home was held in the Miners' Hall at Durham.—Canon Body presided, and Mr Lynham Dixon, in speaking to a resolution of approval of the scheme, said the life of a British working man was of more value than that of a peer. Why did he, a good Tory, say that? (Laughter.) Because when an earl died there was generally another earl ready to succeed him, but if not, there were estates and property sufficient to provide for his widow and family. But when a working man had his life endangered, there was nothing which so embittered the last hours of his life as the thought that his wife and family would be left to the cold charity of the world, or the still harder and colder charity of the workhouse. (Cheers.) Their Convalescent Home was well worthy of their support, and he was glad to see that, whilst from January to April of last year they had sold 16 tickets, they had in the first month of this year sold five times the number. (Hear, hear.) The work of the Home was a really true and Christian work, and he had great pleasure in moving the resolution.—Canon Body and others spoke to the resolution, which was carried, and on the motion of Mr J. J. Robinson, a resolution inviting all friendly societies to take up the movement and send representatives to act on the local committee was also carried.

THE SCOTCH BLAST-FURNACE-MEN'S STRIKE.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Mr Baker, the President of the National Association of Blast-furnacemen, has just returned from Scotland, where he has been for some days having in his charge the strike pay for the week, and, in accordance with the desire of the men, to open negotiations with the masters. The strike is still proceeding, and prospects of a settlement are not yet bright, although the commencement of negotiations is looked forward to as likely to bring an end to the long dispute. It will be remembered that the first move was made by the masters giving notice to the men to quit their cottages, which are the property of the masters, and in consequence the men expressed a desire that negotiations should be opened up. Accordingly Mr Baker and the district executive arranged that two deputations of the men should wait upon the masters at the Clyde and the Shotts Ironworks. The interview took place on Thursday, when the masters were asked what terms they were prepared to offer. The answer in each case was the same—viz., first, that the men's demand for time and a half's pay for Sunday labour was refused; secondly, that a reduction of wages to the extent of 20 per cent. must be imposed, and thirdly that the men must cease their connection with the National Association of Blast-furnacemen. Of course, the men at once refused such terms, and while in one case the masters absolutely refused meeting the men again, in the other they advised them to report upon it. The offer has had the effect of hardening the men in the struggle, and rather than submit to any one of the three conditions offered they would doubtless fight to the very last, as the conditions of life were said to be so unbearable before the demand was made on which the strike has arisen. However, it is thought that this move on the part of the masters is merely a piece of bluff, and hopes are still entertained that a mutual arrangement may be arrived at. On the men's side all that is asked is time and half's pay for Sunday labour, as has been paid for many years by all other districts, or independent arbitration. This is all that has been asked from the first. This the masters have refused, doubtless feeling that the alternative proposal must necessarily lead to the settlement on which he protested. The masters are evidently intending to restart their works, for most of the furnaces which were blown out have been re-lined, and those which were damped down and bricked up to keep air tight have been opened out. The bricking-up, however, in a few cases is all that has been done, and in cases the furnaces have been found to be out. In consequence of Mr Snow's incapacitation from visiting Scotland, Mr Toyn, the president of the Cleveland Miners' Association, has consented to do so on his behalf. Mr Carlton, the Cleveland district secretary, is also to be there to give the pressure of work at home, and the hands of all the officials of the Association are quite full. Mr Toyn will go to Scotland to-morrow to address meetings of the men on strike, and to lead their battle for them. The following resolution, passed by the men after the interview on Thursday, shows the reasonable and conciliatory spirit with which they are meeting the masters in the struggle:—"That we, the blast-furnacemen of Scotland, pledge ourselves to stand to the resolution agreed to at the commencement of the struggle—viz., that we demand cessation of Sunday labour, or otherwise time and a half for Sunday labour, and that we hold ourselves prepared to receive and carefully consider any overtures or proposals the ironmasters may make to us to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute, and that we are prepared to allow all minor matters in connection with the struggle to be settled by mutual consent, or any other conciliatory manner the employers might suggest."

TOOTHACHE.—Bunter's Nervine cures Toothache instantly by painless constriction of the nerve, prevents decay, and saves extraction. Neuralgic headache and all nerve pains instantly relieved. Sold by all Chemists, 1s 1½d.—ADVT.

KEEP THE DOCTOR OFF.—Buy R. A. Watson's Lambs' Wool Drawers, Vests, and Cardigan Jackets cheapest and best. Stockton or South Bank.—ADVT.

Cowley's Presentation Clocks, Bronzes, Silver and Silver-plate, Cutlery Canteens, all of the Newest designs. 131, High-street, Stockton.—ADVT.

COAGULINE.—Cement for Broken Articles, 6d and 1s; postage, 2d. Sold everywhere.—ADVT.

THE SOUTH STOCKTON CRUELTY CASE.

SIX MONTHS FOR THE FATHER.

Last week the South Stockton Justices committed a woman named Woods, of Bridge-street, for three months for gross cruelty to her children. At this afternoon's Court the husband, John Woods, who had been arrested at North Walsham, Norfolk, was brought up on a similar charge. He was also charged by the Union authorities with deserting his family. The latter case was proved by Mr George Sanderson, Relieving Officer, three of the children having been taken to the Workhouse. Mr Parkin prosecuted in the cruelty case for the S.P.C.C., Inspector Thompson also appearing in support of the charge. Evidence to the same effect as that taken against the wife was given.—Mr Parkin read the following extract from a letter written by prisoner to his wife last week:—"I wish I had Jack [the boy who gave evidence last week] in my hands now. I would make him remember the day of the month. But don't trouble yourself about him. Let him go to Betty Dye [the North Ormesby aunt who compassionately fed the poor children] and there stop, and let him be put into the Workhouse if they like, but they can't harm you."—The Bench committed the prisoner for three months in the cruelty case, regretting they could not give him more, and three months for the desertion, with £4 18s 6d costs, or another month. —Prisoner: I shall pay none, then, sir.

A TALE OF LOVE AND MURDER.

STABBED IN NINETY PLACES.

At the Assize Court of the Seine Jean Bernicat, a commercial traveller, has just been tried for the murder of a woman. He had lived with his victim in a low lodging-house, receiving money from her almost daily, knowing how she obtained it. She got tired of his indolence and violence, and told him that she was going to quit him to live with another man. Bernicat went and bought a spring knife, and told her that the first time she spoke of leaving him he would have her life. She left him, however, but used to come back to him with money to appease him. He accepted these peace offerings, but on the 3rd of November he quarrelled with her for not bringing more, flew at her with the knife, and stabbed her, the indictment said, in ninety places. The medical evidence showed that she was alive after he had inflicted many of the stabs. A surgeon said the murdered woman was all gashes. When he had done the murderer cut a lock of the girl's hair, placed it next his heart, and went in a state of seeming agitation to deliver himself to the police.—The jury found extenuating circumstances, and the prisoner was condemned to lifelong penal servitude.

THE AFFAIRS OF A MATRIMONIAL EDITOR.

At the Old Bailey to-day an application was granted for postponing the trial of Leslie Fraser Duncan, for fraudulent bankruptcy, until next session.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A RIPON SERVANT.

This morning Annie Pearson, aged 19, daughter of Joseph Pearson, of Pannal Ash, near Harrogate, was charged at the Ripon Police Court with having attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor on January 26th, under painful circumstances, fully described in the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* of January 27th. Inspector Booth and Dr. Daggett narrated the details of the case, and ultimately the Bench handed over the unfortunate girl to the custody of her parents.

BITING THROUGH A POLICE-MAN'S EAR AT STOCKTON.

This morning, at Stockton Police Court, a young fellow named John Hart, a puddler, living in Ramsgate, who appeared in the dock without coat or waistcoat, was charged with assaulting P.C. Craggs.—The officer was last night attracted to Ramsgate by shouts of "Murder!" and "Police!" and found the prisoner on the top of his father on the ground. He tried to separate them, whereupon the prisoner jumped up at him, got his ear in his mouth, and bit it through. He afterwards hit the constable in the mouth—Craggs being deaf it was with a bottle or some other hard substance—possessing some of his teeth, and also struck him in the eye. Sergeants Liddle and Taylor went to Craggs' assistance, and the latter had to receive medical attention.—Prisoner, being an old offender, was committed for three months hard labour, with 18s 4d costs, or another fourteen days.

SERIOUS COLLISIONS IN THE THAMES.

Serious collisions occurred last night in the Lower hope of the Thames. Among others the steamer Caroline, from Grangemouth to London, collided with the Lambeth. The Caroline sank, and the crew were saved. The Lambeth afterwards collided with the Malvina, and both were badly damaged. The Lambeth has anchored off Gravesend with stem and bows damaged. Malvina was run ashore near Coalhouse Point. Lamport and Holt's steamer Delambre, from London to Rio Janeiro and Santos, sunk in the Lower Hope in deep water after collision with the steamer Schwan, of and from Bremen, which vessel has passed for St. Catherine's Dock with bows damaged. The crew of the Delambre landed at Gravesend. The Allano s, is ashore at Hope Point damaged by collision. The Meggie s, outward bound to Cardiff, returned to Gravesend, and proceeded to Millwall Dock, with stem and bows damaged, having been run into whilst anchored in the Lower Hope last night by two steamers, names unknown.

ROBBERY AT A FOOTBALL MATCH AT HARTLEPOOL.

SMART CAPTURE OF MIDDLESBROUGH FOLK.

To-day at Hartlepool Elizabeth Barnett (27), married woman, of Spencer-street, Middlesbrough, was charged in conjunction with John Taylor, *alias* "Tottie" (21), French polisher, also of Middlesbrough, with stealing a Silver Geneva watch, value £3, from the person of Miss Annie Teetham, school teacher, of Montague street, Hartlepool. Prosecutrix, in company with some friends, was watching from the grand stand the football match at Hartlepool on Saturday afternoon between the Rovers and Northern, when she suddenly missed her watch. Mr Tom Blake, one of her friends, noticed prisoners hurriedly leave the stand, and immediately went after them, overtaking the couple just as they were passing out of the field. He accused them of the theft, and handed them over to Sergt. Ingram, who took them to the Police Station, where the female gave up the watch.—When charged to-day they both pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to four months' hard labour each.

LODGERS AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

A Dalziel's telegram says:—The preliminary hearing of a very interesting case was held before Judge Blauvert at New York on Saturday. Mr Emmond appeared as defendant in an action brought by Mrs Margaret Dusen for conspiracy and defamation of character. The facts of the case are briefly as follow:—Mrs Margaret Dusen keeps a boarding-house, and Mr Theodore Emmond is one of her boarders, the price he paid for his lodging and keep being five dollars a week. Mr Emmond appears to have been dissatisfied with the fare, and he devised and carried out a striking method of finding out the nature of the food placed before him and his fellow-boarders. Emmond placed a phonograph in the kitchen, and took to setting it going in working when her mistress was talking. This she did, and on the Sunday last, after dinner, the instrument having in the meantime been brought from the kitchen into the dining-room, Mrs Dusen was invited to join the boarders, and witness an exhibition of the new instrument, which Mr Emmond explained to be a newly invented music-machine. He had, however, no sooner set the machine working than the assembled boarders heard the following deliverance in Mrs Dusen's well-known voice:—"Mary, you do not want to pay over eight cents a pound for meat anyhow. It is good enough for them. You can get it in Mulberry-street for that. You are giving too big prices for steak. If they do not like it, let them eat more vegetables. Yesterday you bought fresh pie. How often have I told you to save five cents by getting it stale and warming it up? Then also, a piece of twenty-five cents a pound for coffee is too much. Coffee at fifteen cents a pound will do in the future. I have got enough trouble to make both ends meet without feeding three men at five dollars a week on porterhouse steak." Mrs Dusen's counsel, on behalf of her lawyers, with the result that Mr Theodore Emmond was summoned to appear before Mr Justice Blauvert to answer the charge of defamation and conspiracy.—After hearing some of the evidence Judge Blauvert adjourned the further hearing of the case until Thursday next.

THE ERRAND-BOY AND HIS "PENNY DREADFULS."

EXTRAORDINARY LETTERS TO AN EMPLOYER.

An extraordinary case was investigated at the West London Police Court on Saturday, when Owen Kelley, 14, was placed in the dock on a charge of feloniously sending letters to Mr Alfred Gittings, a surgeon, of Kilmarsh-road, Hammersmith, in which he threatened to murder him. He was further charged with stealing a card-case.—The prosecutor deposed that the prisoner was in his employ as errand-boy for two months, and left on Thursday without giving notice. Four letters, enclosed in envelopes, the prisoner's handwriting were handed to the magistrate, who read them. The first was received through the post, and was as follows:—"Dr. Gittings,—Your doom is sealed. You will die this week. Say your prayers. Worship me, Napoleon the Great." The second was received on the 4th inst., and bore the words "In memory" on the outside of the envelope. The letter was as follows:—"Hall of Death. We are ready, and we hope you are. This is no idle threat. You shall die before the week is out.—Yours truly, Chief, Sub-Chief, Secretary, Medical Officer, and Physical Disease."—A death's head and cross bones were roughly drawn on the letter. The other letters were couched in a similar strain. There was a coffin sketched on one envelope, and the letter had the words "Last warning. We are determined, and this is the last warning." When followed a drawing, in large size, of a death's head and cross bones. All the letters appeared to have been written in red ink.—The prosecutor spoke of finding gas escapes from holes having been made in the gas-pipes, presumably by the prisoner.—Mr Curtis Bennett wished to know how the boy obtained his ideas, and inquired whether he had read "penny dreadful" books.—The father said that lately he took a book from his son and burned it. Whenever the boy got money he bought cheap books.—Prisoner was committed for trial.

THE "PENNY" DIAMOND.—The diamond which was sold for a penny in an East End lodging-house has been claimed by Lady Madeley, who states she lost it from an earring whilst out walking.

All who appreciate a really good cup of Cocoa should try Messrs Fry and Son's Pure Concentrated Soluble Cocoa. Sir Charles Cameron, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"I have never tasted Cocoa I like so well. . . . There are few who would not like this preparation." Ask for Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa.—ADVT.

North Country News.

THE DURHAM AND YORKSHIRE BUILDING SOCIETY.—This Society, as evidenced by the names of the directorate and *personnel*, as given in the advertisement in our columns, has had a favourable beginning. A substantial sum has been invested by the board and officers, and this will prove a great benefit to the borrowing members of the Onward Building Society who are desirous of becoming members of the Durham and Yorkshire Society. The borrowers of the Onward, whose properties are accepted by the new Society, will forthwith have the rate of interest charged to them reduced by one per cent. If a large proportion of the borrowers should avail themselves of the privileges of the new Society, it will considerably expedite the winding up of the Onward, and put the liquidator in possession of funds for distribution amongst the investing members.

SPECIAL!—You should try Willis's Hats, Is Ties, Gloves. 25, Newport-road.—ADVT.

S. Leach and Son, Picture Frame Makers, Carvers and Gilders. Zetland-rd., M'bro'.—ADVT.

Where are all the People going to? Why, to Pottage's Drapery Sale, East-street and South-street.—ADVT.

THE Northumberland miners' representatives at a meeting with the coalowners on Saturday last at Newcastle agreed to a reduction of 1½ per cent.

MR A. Sockett, Assistant Town Clerk at Middlesbrough, has received 30s from Mr Stonehouse, treasurer of the North Ormesby Church Institute Private Assembly, towards the s.s. Bear fund.

Remember To-night at 7.30, in Newport-road Baptist Church, Rev. Isaac Levinsohn lectures on "His Rambles in Jerusalem," with illustrations, full of interest and instruction. Come and bring a friend. Collection at close.—ADVT.

THE 87½ PER LB.—J. Osborne and Co. are now showing on their counter sample of Silver Tea. The trade and public in general are invited to call and inspect this unique sample. Only one way to 16th Feb. 30, Sussex-street, Middlesbro'.—ADVT.

MEETING OF CRICKET SECRETARIES AT DURHAM.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting of the secretaries of the various cricket clubs in the counties of Northumberland and Durham was held at the Three Tuns Hotel, Durham, for the purpose of arranging fixtures for the ensuing season. There was a large attendance, nearly every club of note in the two counties being represented. The full fixture list will be issued shortly.

SHORT-WEIGHT BUTTER.—Robert Smith, of Great Broughton, was fined £1 and 10s costs, or a month by the Stockton Justices this morning for exposing short-weight butter for sale in the Market on February 4th. It was proved by William Creasor, Market Inspector, that eight pieces of butter averaged one ounce short.

STOCKTON "OLD CASTLE" CYCLING AND TOURING CLUB.—A cycling club bearing this name has been formed, having its headquarters at the Exchange Dining Rooms, 101, High-street, Stockton. Sir Horace Davey is president, the vice-presidents being Mr Wrightson, Dr. Beatty, Mr W. Ashmore, and Mr R. Roger. Mr B. Andrews is captain, and Mr Matt. Dunn, 29, Hind-street, secretary and treasurer.

TYPHOID IN MIDDLESBROUGH.—The report of the Middlesbrough Medical Officer (Dr. Malcomson), which will be presented at the quarterly meeting of the County Council on Saturday evening, shows that while there were 59 cases of typhoid fever notified in the town in December there were in the first 21 days of January no less than 148 cases notified, the highest number being on the 15th, when there were 24 cases. Since then the severity of the outbreak has been again abating.

A "TERRIFIER" AT SOUTH STOCKTON.—This afternoon at South Stockton Police Court, James Carruthers, of Victor-street, shipyard worker, was charged with being drunk and disorderly.—P.C. Ford proved that on Saturday night Carruthers threw his wife and children into a state of great terror, rushing about armed with a carving knife.—Defendant had been previously convicted of an aggravated assault, and was committed for a month, with 5s costs, or 7 days more.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE CANON KEARNEY.—The parishioners of the Broome (Leadgate) Roman Catholic Church propose to erect a memorial over the grave of their late pastor, the Very Reverend Canon Francis Kearney, who died at Darlington in November. A representative and influential committee has been formed for carrying out the project, the Rev. Eugene McGarrity being the treasurer, and Mr Robert Kelly, Leadgate, hon. secretary.

FUNERAL OF MR HENRY MADDISON.—The remains of the late Mr Henry Maddison, who died at Newcastle on Wednesday, were interred on Saturday in the West Cemetery, Darlington, in the family plot of ground where six of his children are already buried. The *cortege*, headed by a procession on foot of the prominent gentlemen of the town and district, including the borough member, left The Lindens at noon for the cemetery, where the Revs. A. H. Hughes and E. Hutchinson conducted the burial service.

ANNOYING A SILKSWORTH DEPUTY'S WIFE.—Feeling runs very high at Silksworth against the deputies who are working and their families, and on Saturday last a case was heard at Sunderland County Petty Sessions, when Ellen Laybourn, wife of one of the strike hands, was charged with using threats towards Margaret Charlton, wife of one of the deputies who are at work.—Mr W. H. Bell prosecuted.—Complainant said defendant used very bad language to her, and threatened to do her serious bodily injury.—Defendant was bound over to keep the peace, and pay costs.

THE FATAL FALL AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.—An inquest was held on Saturday night at Hartlepool on the body of William Lory, chief engineer, who died in the Hartlepools Hospital from injuries sustained by falling into the hold of the steamer Glenarm, of Belfast. The facts have already been reported in these columns.—After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received, adding a recommendation to the effect that hatches should be provided over the hold of vessels when work had ceased for the day. Deceased leaves a widow and family at Belfast.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY SUPERANNUATION FUND.—The annual meeting of the members of this fund was held at York on Friday last, Mr John Dent-Dent, the chairman of the Company, presiding. The accounts for the year 1890, which were submitted, showed a balance of £195,278 to the credit of the fund, including an accumulated interest fund of over £50,000. The number of members who had been admitted since its establishment was 3,018. The number who had ceased to be contributors through resignation or otherwise since the fund was established was 1,145, leaving the contributors on the register at the end of the year as 3,673.—The report was adopted, and the various officers elected.

NATIONAL LABOUR FEDERATION CHARTER MEETING AT CONSETT.—A meeting in connection with this Federation was held at Consett on Saturday night, addresses being delivered in the Co-operative Hall by Mr J. J. Harris, secretary of the Newcastle Trades Council and organiser of the National Labour

THE NORTH-EASTERN DAILY GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 9, 1891.

CHIPS.

A prisoner costs the Government about £15 a year.

The present year, according to the Chinese reckoning, is the year 7,910,341.

There are declared to be 101,000,000 sheep in our Australian Colonies — 56,500,000 more than in Russia.

Of the 4,200 species of flowers now cultivated in Europe, it is said that only ten per cent. give forth any odour.

The Czar's personal body guard of private police consists of fifteen specially picked Corsicans, mature and tried men. These have to keep watch in the kitchen and private apartments.

Prince Mohamed Burhaneddin, the five-year-old son of the Sultan, has just been enrolled as a seaman on board the Turkish frigate Orkanie, and the officers charged with the superintendence of his naval education have been appointed.

Our Parliamentarians are eminently inquisitive people. In the last session 6,919 questions were put to Ministers—3,076 were asked by English, 3,105 by Irish, 630 by Scottish, and 98 by Welsh members.

The latest invention is a paper horse shoe; it wears rough, and holds any sort of road. A groom who has been kicked in the stomach by a thoroughbred which was wearing these articles says that he could detect little or no difference from the old sort, and they are much cheaper.

No fewer than 6,000 convictions were secured in a year against owners of dumb creatures by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In 85 per cent. of the cases, horses, mules, and donkeys had been the sufferers. Of these no less than 60 per cent. were due to lameness caused by bad shoeing.

In the State of Nevada the telegraph poles in the damp low-lying situations have taken root and flourished. They are of cottonwood, and planted with the bark upon them. In some parts of Java, too, a native tree is used for the poles, and this also has the property of growing, and thereby resisting the attacks of the white ants or the inroads of natural decay.

If we reckon the population of the globe at 1,400 millions of human beings, there would be room for them all on the frozen surface of the Lake of Constance (Switzerland), and the crush would not be so very great either, as there would be a space of four square feet for each person. If the ice were to break and the whole human race were thus to sink into a watery grave, the level of the lake would only be raised six inches.

Cardinal Manning has a strong aversion to the habit of snuff-taking. One day, as the subject was being discussed in a friendly conversation, the Cardinal, being present, expressed himself opposed entirely to the custom of seeking comfort from snuff, when one of his friends thus addressed him: "Is your Eminence aware that St. Charles of Borromeo, your patron and model, was devoted to snuff?" "Yes," replied the great divine; "I am also aware that the body of St. Charles lies buried in Milan in a perfect state of preservation with the exception of the nose, *which is gone.*"

A characteristic story of Mr Bradlaugh is told by one of the officials of the House of Commons. He was travelling in the North on the London and North-Western Railway. At Carlisle he found himself in the same compartment with Mr Bradlaugh. A conversation ensued, in the course of which Mr Bradlaugh admitted that he had been enjoying his favourite recreation of fishing. Asked what sport he had had, the hon. member replied that the fish were all right, but that his enjoyment had been marred by myriads of midges. "They were so irritating," said Mr Bradlaugh, "that I did not affirm. For once I perceived that there are occasions which require something stronger than an affirmation."

On the evening when Adelina Patti was engaged to sing in "Les Huguenots," at Birmingham, a curious incident occurred. The high-spirited Diva, just before the curtain rose, chose to take mortal offence at some trivial matters. Rushing from the theatre, she instantly took a cab to New Street Station, closely followed by the distracted manager, who in a last despairing effort secured a seat in the same carriage of the train which whirled her away. What sorcery he employed is not known, but by the time they reached Leamington he had persuaded her to return. A special train whirled them back again—they reached the theatre in time to prevent a collapse, and a minute later Patti was receiving the enthusiastic welcome of the unconscious and unsuspecting audience.

Marshal Canrobert, the great French general, is now in his eighty-second year. He is mucily stooped with age, and his face is underset with innumerable wrinkles, but his eyes are still bright and sparkling; his hair, which falls in silvery tinglets upon his shoulders, is still plentiful, and his colour still fresh. His white beard is now worn long and full, while the moustaches, that once stood out in waxed stiffness, are now drooping. He has probably seen through more fighting than any other living man, except perhaps Count von Moltke. He was severely wounded in the leg at the attack on Constantine more than fifty years ago, and was struck on the head and hand by a splintered shell in the battle of the Alma. Again, at Inkerman, while leading the impetuous charge of Zouaves, he was wounded in the leg, his horse being killed under him. He has more decorations than he could wear if his chest measured twice as wide across as it does, but withal he is modest as if he had never smelt powder, and accepted his unsolicited election to the French Senate as "a homage paid to the army in the person of the *doyen* of its chiefs.

One anecdote in Sir George Chetwynd's "Reminiscences" has reference to the Goodwood Stakes, won by Fordham, in 1870, upon Paganini, for which Mr Smith, the owner of the horse, was supposed to have given Fordham only his stattory fee of £5. Determined to be revenged, Fordham accepted the mount next year upon Idus for the Newmarket Handicap, leaving Snowden to ride Paganini. A short distance from home Fordham saw it would be a desperately near thing between them, and could not disguise from himself that Snowden's mount was going the better of the two; so, without looking at Snowden, he said, "Jem I'll have five pounds with you." Snowden lo to ascertain how Idus was going, as Fordham he would, for that was his artful plan his dangerous rival's attention for Seizing the second Fordham got fir won by a short neck. Riding back saddling enclosure at the top of the victorious jockey saw Mr Smith looking but pleased, and maliciously determined him still more. So, leaning down to the b was leading Paganini in, he said in a wh loud enough for Smith to hear, "Look shar, think I'm a bit short of weight!" The bait t Mr Smith—hopes of winning yet by the disqual cation of Idus flashing through his mind—rush frantically into the weighing-room to watch wit eager eyes the process of weighing in. There h saw Fordham passed all right at the scale, and as the latter got out of the chair and passed Mr Smith he said with a smile, "Quits!"

The tea which has the honour of being drunk by Her Majesty is always bought at a funny old-fashioned shop in Pall-mall, and this has been done during her five predecessors' reigns, and was for a long while known as Earl Grey's mixture, he having recommended the present blend to Her Majesty. When she gives a dinner, fish to the extent of £50 is ordered, but for an ordinary dinner three kinds of fish are put on the table, whiting being almost invariably one of them. A newspaper the other day chronicled that the late Prince Consort delighted in a cold sirloin of beef and a bumper of Imperial Tokay, but failed to record the much more interesting fact that Her Majesty's favourite dish is a roast fowl, while as for liquid some good old whisky sparingly mingled with a mineral water is what the Queen rejoices in. A sirloin of beef is cooked every night, and is put on the sideboard cold for the next day's lunch, and the cheese, of which there are always six or seven kinds, is invariably obtained from one particular firm. Rumour asserts that the Queen takes after her dinner one water biscuit and one piece of cheddar, while the Prince of Wales eats a piece of Gorgonzola with a crust of household bread. The tea, as well as the cheese and the Royal bed, are invariably taken with the Queen wherever she goes. Her Majesty's wine, which is well known to be incomparable, is always kept in the cellars of St. James's Palace, and is sent in baskets-full of three dozens to wherever the Court may be, though this is more for the guests and the household than for herself, as Her Majesty (who formerly preferred champagne) now, when alone, by the doctor's orders, drinks very weak whisky and mineral water with her meals. At banquets, however, she takes two glasses of Burgundy.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

Mabel: "How pale the moon is!" Josephus: "Yes, it has been out until quite late for several nights."

Tangle: "I suppose you have heard of Theodore Thomas, the famous conductor?" Mrs Tangle: "No, I don't think I have. What line of cars is he on?"

A company of settlers in naming their new town called it Dictionary, because, as they said, "that's the only place where peace, prosperity, and happiness are always found."

Wife: "Is there nothing capable of exciting your enthusiasm?" Husband: "No; I am sorry to say I once felt enthusiastic about something, and eight weeks afterwards that something became my wife."

Mamma: "I wonder what we shall call the baby?" Ethel: "I don't think we had better call him any of the names papa called him last night when he was crying. He mightn't like it when he growed up."

He: "Do you think you love me well enough to be my wife?" She: "Yes, George." "He: "Well, I only asked to ascertain how you felt on the subject, so in case I ever should want to marry I would know where to come."

Professor (lecturing on psychology): "All phenomena are sensations. For instance, that leaf appears green to me; in other words, I have a sensation of greenness within me." Of course no harm was meant, but still the class would laugh.

The nimf's white hands wear nestling in her mough
(It was the winter thyme and winds blue hie),
Around her deign tea kneck she wore a rough,
As with a glance of scaurgn she past me bigh,
"Of moughs," meliavet, "on hand she has enuff,"
This hawty dawsel seams not to be shigh,
Two know 'tis honour chicks they paste and pough
Won knead not after awl be appal prigh.

A fellow named Dawson died bearing a hard character. The preacher searched in vain for something good to say of the deceased. He asked an old acquaintance of Dawson's what good points there were about him. "He had a good aunt named Hannah Hawkins—and—and—well, you'd better confine your remarks to Aunt Hannah."

He: "And so you're really going to marry that professor? You, the heroine of a thousand engagements! How did you ever come to accept him?" His Cousin (from Girton College): "Why, you see, he proposed in Greek; and when I refused him I got mixed in my negatives, and accepted him; and now I'm too proud to acknowledge my blunder!"

A LITERAL CUSTOMER.

Caleb Cushing, at an evening party, attempting to make himself agreeable, said to a pretty bright-eyed girl of seventeen or eighteen summers, and distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments in the circle of her young admirers, "Pray, Miss——, can you tell me how love begins?" "Why, with an 'L,' of course," she instantly replied, with a merry twinkle and a smile, discomfiting the distinguished scholar and statesman.

TOO MUCH FOR THE BABY.

Gushing Visitor: "Oh, oo littleteeny weenty toozie cozie sing! Tum here and et me kiss its ittle turly tootsie-wootsie, oo itty pitty sing." School Board Baby; "I really beg your pardon, madam, but owing to what is perhaps a foolish prejudice on mamma's part, I have not been allowed to commence my language studies. I am very sorry, but I will have to ask you to address me solely in the English tongue."

STICKING TO THE TRUTH.

"James," said the milkman to his new boy, "d'ye see what I'm a-doin' of?" "Yes, sir," replied James; "you're a-pourin' water in the milk." "No, I'm not, James; I'm a-pourin' milk in the water. So, if anybody asks you if I put water in my milk, you tell 'em no. Allers stick to the truth, James; cheatin' is bad 'nough, but lyin' is wuss."

THROWN HIS MONEY AWAY.

Cosmopolite: "So you've been to Boston?" Rustieus: "Oh, yes." C.: "Did you go to Faneuil Hall?" R.: "Oh, yes." C.: "Did you hear Phillips Brooks preach?" R.: "Oh, yes." C.: "Did you go up to Bunker Hill Monument?" R.: "Oh, yes." C.: "Well, did you go into one of those five-cent stores and hear the girls say 'Caawah!'?" R.: "No." C.: "Then you have simply thrown your money away."

ANSWERING THE "GENERAL."

Lately, one of our best known generals, who has had the misfortune never to be on active service, was inspecting a regiment of militia. Passing down the ranks, he was struck with the appearance of one of the privates, and addressing him, remarked that he looked like an old soldier, enquiring at the same time how many years' service he had had. "Seventeen years, sorr," replied the son of Erin. "Dear me, dear me," ejaculated the General, scrutinising the man closely; "seventeen years' service, and no good-conduct stripes! Well, I never came across a man with such long service, and yet without good-conduct stripes!" "And I," muttered the private, "niver came across a General without a medal before!" in a low voice, much to the amusement of his comrades.

LOVE AND HATE.

"I used to think that Gus Simpson was a real nice young man, but I just hate him now." "Why, what has he done?" "He treated me shamefully, that's what." "In what way?" "Why, the other evening at the party I said to him, 'Let's play the dear old school game of Temptation. If I say yes or no to any of your questions I'll owe you a box of gloves, and if you say yes or no you'll give me a box.'" "Then what?" "After the party he took me home, and all the way there he talked just as sweet as could be about ove in a cottage, and men should not live alone, and all that. And when we got to the front gate he said, 'Fannie, I have waited for this opportunity a long time—will you marry me?" I whispered 'Yes,' in a low voice, and—and——" Here her sobs choked her voice. "And what did he do then?" enquired her listener, eagerly. "He—just—hollored, 'You've lost, Fannie; I take number nines!' with all his might. That's what he did."

THE DOCTOR'S HEN HUNT.

[illegible]n professor hates to have the subject of [illegible]ntioned in his presence, especially black [illegible]t the reason of it is this:—One Sunday [illegible] the professor, who is a doctor of divinity, [illegible]ng himself in the High-street. Now the [illegible]et is one of the most crowded and fashion[illegible]oughfares; as the doctor threaded his [illegible]gh the well-dressed throng his dignified [illegible]e a consciousness of uncommon merit. [illegible]ed, however, that a rampant gust of wind [illegible]ing up the street, stirring up awirls of [illegible]ams; and whether it was the conspicu[illegible] on the professor's hat that caught the [illegible] (for the wind has an eye, or how could [illegible]all in it?) or whether it was the bald[illegible] professor's head made his hat slide off [illegible]r, is uncertain, but certain it was that [illegible] only hat that blew off. The professor [illegible]er his hat; but everybody knows what trouble an Pickwick had to catch his hat, and the professor was not unlike Mr Pickwick in figure; so instead of having caught his hat, the latter had obtained a commanding lead before it blew up against the gate-post of a stable-yard. It so chanced that a hen—a black hen—was taking an afternoon stroll just inside the yard, and was so frightened by the noise the hat made against the wooden gate that she scuttled out into the street. As soon as she got on to the pavement the confusion of finding herself among so many people sent her in a flurry of dust and feathers—for hens always run the wrong way—out into the road. Once in the road she met the professor, and immediately concluding (in spite of his clerical attire) that he was there to hunt her, away she went down the road in front of him. Nor was her surmise as to his intentions ill-founded, for the professor was terribly short-sighted, and what with the dust and the heat and excitement of the chase he never detected the fraud that was being palmed off upon him, but started off after the hen as blithely as he had heretofore hunted his hat. But though a hat is hard to catch a hen is worse; and any healthy fowl can easily outrun a doctor of divinity. So down the High-street, with a stately throng of fashionable folk all agape on either hand, went this worse than Gilpin race; and while the hen kicked up the dust, and the professor's bald head went flashing in the sun, the undergraduates bent out of their windows on either side of the road and cheered pursuer and pursued, and laid long odds upon the hen. And in all probability the professor would have hunted that hen till sundown had not a carriage come up the road to meet them, when to his horror he saw his hat—his well-behaved, clerical hat that had sat quietly on his head every Sunday for the last two months—take wings and fly clucking over the crowded pavement to settle on a wall. And to this day the professor hates the man who talks to him of hens.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO A HOUSEWIFE.

PETROLEUM AND FIRE LIGHTING.

A terrible accident occurred in a village near Roubaix, France, on Saturday night. A woman living at the hamlet of Pont Rouge, on perceiving that her kitchen fire was nearly out, poured a few drops of petroleum upon the embers, and the flame produced immediately ignited the contents of the can, and a terrific explosion followed. In a moment the unfortunate woman was enveloped in a sheet of flames. She rushed into the courtyard shrieking for help, but when the neighbours had extinguished the flames it was found that the woman's body was simply one enormous wound.

A FATED APPOINTMENT.

Mr Manus Colleary, head-constable of the police in County Galway, shot himself through the head with a rifle in the Police Barracks at Galway yesterday. His head was terribly shattered, and he died almost immediately. It is a coincidence that the last head-constable of Galway poisoned himself.

THE COST OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It appears from papers just presented to Parliament that the House of Lords costs the country close upon £71,000. This includes the salaries and pensions of the Lords of Appeal (£27,750), and is calculated after due allowance of a sum of £25,000 received in connection with judicial proceedings, private bills, and taxation of costs.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Miss Edge, the young schoolmistress who was shot by her lover on Sunday night last week, is recovering marvellously. On Saturday the bullet, which lodged behind the right eye after taking a course from behind the left cheek, was extracted. The patient is none the worse, and there are hopes of saving the sight. Hall will be brought before the magistrates to-day.

A LONDON STEAMER SUNK. THE CAPTAIN AND TEN MEN DROWNED.

A Lloyd's telegram states:—The steamer Chiswick, of London, Cardiff for St. Nazaire, coals, struck on Seven Stones Rock early on Thursday morning, and sank immediately. The captain, mate, and nine men were drowned; the second mate and seven men were picked up by the boats of the Seven Stones lightship, and landed at Penzance by the Trinity steamer Alert yesterday.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SOCIAL SCHEME.

It is said that General Booth is in treaty for the East Shefford Farm Estate, in the western portion of Berkshire, in connection with his scheme for the relief of "Darkest England." A correspondent states that the position and general character of the property in question, which includes twelve cottages, a mill, and two good residences, are peculiarly adapted for the General's requirements.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE EXPLAINED.

The body of Mr Benjamin Thomas, farmer, of Milford Haven, who mysteriously disappeared some time since, was discovered on Saturday on the sands near South Hook. One leg was broken, and it was evident that death was caused by his falling over the cliff during the darkness and storm which prevailed. The whole of the money and notes he was known to have had were found on him.

CANADA AND THE FREE TRADE QUESTION.

A manifesto has been issued by Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, in view of the impending elections in the Dominion, in which he defines the policy of the Government. With regard to trade relations with the United States, Sir John says the policy of the Opposition—viz., that of unrestricted reciprocity, or free trade, would mean discrimination against the mother country, and would inevitably result in the annexation of Canada by the United States. It would also necessitate the imposition of direct taxation to the amount of 14,000,000 dollars annually upon the people of Canada. Sir John makes an earnest and vigorous appeal against this policy, and concludes: "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die. With my unceasing effort, with my latest breath, will I oppose the veiled treason which attempts by sordid means and mercenary proffers to lure our people from their allegiance to English rule."

MANUFACTORIES BURNT DOWN. GREAT DAMAGE.

On Saturday a fire broke out in Messrs Tunnicliffe's dye and finishing manufactory at Rochdale. So furiously did it burn, that before it was extinguished damage to the amount of £10,000 was done. There was a large and valuable stock of goods on the premises, and only part of it was saved. The fire originated in a raising machine while the workpeople were at breakfast. On the same morning a serious fire was discovered on the premises of Mr B. Johnson, steam crane maker, Bramley. A lad had been filling a lamp with paraffin oil when it was accidentally upset. A few loose shavings became ignited by the upturned lamp, but these were speedily extinguished, and further danger was apprehended. Immediately afterwards, however, it was discovered that some papers inside the office were on fire, and the surmise is that the lighted oil had run down the joints of the boards of which the floor was formed into the office. Buckets were at once called into requisition, but the fire obtained a firm hold, and a considerable portion of the building and some valuable machinery were destroyed before the efforts of the firemen were successful. A number of workmen will be thrown out of work in consequence of the damage done. The building and machinery are partly covered by insurance, but the extent of the damage done has not been fully ascertained.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.

A fire broke out at Christ Church, Fulwood, near Sheffield, yesterday morning. Assistance was at once procured from the neighbouring farms and from Sheffield, and the fire was extinguished after burning the roof of the tower, the belfry floor, and clock chamber floor. The services were held during the day as usual.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HARTLEPOOL. £2,000 DAMAGE.

Early yesterday morning a fire which proved of a rather serious character broke out on premises occupied by Mr J. Dees, general dealer, Middlegate-street, Hartlepool. The alarm was given shortly after three o'clock by P.C. Bradley, who observed smoke coming from the front of the premises, and in a very little time afterwards the fire brigade under Capt. W. A. Smith was upon the scene with the Corporation engine. There was a good supply of water, but owing to the dense smoke which filled the narrow thoroughfare some difficulty was experienced in getting to work, whilst the fire spread with such rapidity that the building, a two-storey one, was a mass of flame by the time the hose was turned upon it. Fortunately, no one was upon the premises, which were exclusively used for business purposes, Mr Dees and his family residing in the adjacent High-street. The upper rooms were stored with a large quantity of inflammable goods, including fireworks and children's toys, which burnt with great fierceness and rapidly reduced the building to ruins. Both floors were burnt through and the roof destroyed, all that now remains being the outer walls, and these will have to be demolished. The adjoining pork-pie shop kept by Mr J. Proctor, ironmonger, was also damaged; and the Golden Lion Hotel, which stands opposite, also suffered to some extent. Fortunately, the night was comparatively calm, otherwise the conflagration might have been attended with much more serious results. As it was, matters looked so serious at one time that it was deemed expedient to send for the West Hartlepool fire brigade, who promptly responded to the call, but happily their services were not required, the Hartlepool men, who worked with great pluck and determination under Captain Smith, being able successfully to cope with the flames, and prevent their spreading. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is supposed to have broken out at the back of the premises. The damage is estimated at about £2,000, and is covered by insurance.

GIVEN GRATIS TO ALL.—The following important fact cannot be too frequently impressed upon the mind of suffering humanity, that Mr GOULD, E.B.P., of Bradford, has for many years past and is now giving the Hop Prescription for Bitters to all applicants who send a stamp for postage. Anyone in possession of this valuable prescription can for 10d make a quart of this Marvellous Medicine, and for 1s 3d can make two quarts, sufficient to serve two weeks. It may be interesting to learn that with this prescription all kinds of hopeless cases have been treated with success when all other remedies had absolutely failed. People who have been partly paralysed have been relieved of certain symptoms, others have had their reason restored; people who could not sleep have had their sleep restored, others who could not eat have had their appetite restored, people who had suffered years with indigestion and its consequences have had their digestive powers restored; people who have suffered martyrdom with a disordered liver, nervousness, debility, &c., have been cured; people subject to an accumulation of wind and water have found it disappear under its influence. A gentleman in Bradford, subject to fits fortnightly, has not had a fit from the first moment he began taking it. People troubled for years with constipation have had their bowels become regular under its influence. It is a wonderfully powerful remedy. The prescription is simple, it is cheap, it is good. Those who haven't sent for it should. It will be found to suit, sure, and reliable in almost all ailments incident to the human frame. It is a tonic, alterative, and an aperient combined of marvellous curative properties. These important facts may seem incredible, but it has done far more than is here claimed for it, proof of which is sent with each prescription. Thousands are blessing the day the Hop Compound for Bitters fell across their path, and it is given absolutely free of charge to all applicants, rich or poor, who send a stamp for the postage of the same. A mode of self-treatment at home has been a long-felt want by all well-regulated minds, and will be found exceedingly advantageous to sensible persons who desire to know what they are swallowing. Address, Mr GOULD, E.B.P., Bradford, Yorks. When writing, name this paper.—ADVT.

CHLORO-LINSEED Cough Lozenges, post free, 7d. Of Chemists.—ADVT.

THE GATES OF EDEN.

By ANNIE S. SWAN, Author of "Aldersyde," "St. Veda's," "Across Her Path," &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF OPENING CHAPTERS.

The first chapter introduces the family of the Bethunes of Auchtermairnie. Old John Bethune had two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Peter, was an ill-conditioned, blustering fellow, whose bullying and greedy nature had driven his younger and gentler brother John to leave the farm and establish himself in the neighbouring village of Star. Peter then exercised his loutish tyranny on his father, whom he kept labouring in the fields like any other labourer. Susan, the sister, was an honest but rigid and unamiable woman, who had completely disinvested herself from her brother John since he had married Katie Law, whom she chose to regard as beneath the dignity of the Bethunes. Katie is now on her deathbed, and in his great sorrow John Bethune sends for his sister, who, in an ungracious mood, journeys to Star, only to find that the object of her enmity had gone the way of all flesh. When Susan found that Katie had left two twin babes behind her her hard heart was melted, and she sought to comfort her brother in his great bereavement. She stayed with her brother and reared the two boys, who were named Alexander and James. Meanwhile Peter, who had arranged to marry Margaret Thompson for her money, had got possession of his father's property, and was now quickly driving the life-old man to his grave. The boys grew up widely different in character—Sandy being bright, clever, and rattling, and Jamie a tall, thin boy, with a face redeemed from plainness by the earnest dark eyes, which shone like stars beneath a broad cloth cap, indicative of ability and thought. Sandy was looked upon as the clever, intellectual boy of the family; and while Jamie was tied down to the distasteful farm work, his brother was trained for the ministry his father thought he would adorn.

CHAPTER V.

SYMPATHY.

Seventeen years had wrought a great change in John Bethune; his face was deeply furrowed, his hair and beard almost white, his figure much bent as he shoulders. But the keen eye had lost none of its old steady light, nor were his forces abated. He was still able for a good day's work, though it told upon him more severely than when he was in his prime. He turned over the leaves to the 119th Psalm, and sat with the book open waiting for Sandy. Strict discipline was maintained in John Bethune's household, and though Sandy was indulged in some things, there were others in which he dared not disobey. It was a grave offence to be out after nine. In about five minutes they heard the garden gate swing, and next moment Sandy dashed into the house in his usual noisy fashion, banging the door behind him.

"Make less noise, Sandy; your aunt's in her bed. It's a quarter past nine," said John Bethune, sternly; and then, without waiting for an explanation or excuse, he began to read from the ninth verse of the psalm. When the reading was finished he offered up his usual solemn prayer, some portion of which the boys knew by heart. Many a time in their younger days they had puzzled themselves over his mysterious utterances, some of which they scarcely understood yet.

Directly they rose from their knees the brothers took their candles and went away up the trap-stair to the garret which had been fitted up for them when they grew too big to sleep beside their father. Aunt Susan, as of yore, occupied the little chamber opening off the kitchen. Directly they were in their own humble room Jamie began to undress; he did not feel in the mood for talking. But Sandy was in great spirits, and rattled on about St. Andrews, and about the college, and his future, till Jamie could have prayed him to hold his tongue.

"Hey word, Jamie, it'll be a great difference to me living at St. Andrews. It's very slow for a fellow here when he knows as much as me," he said, in his boastful way. "Some day when you're not busy you must get father to let you come to St. Andrews, and I'll show you the sights. It's a bonnie town. Do you not wish you were me?"

"No. I'm sleepy. Be quiet," said Jamie, rather sourly. "You haven't to rise at five. Blow out the candle."

Not for worlds would Jamie have submitted to his brother that he envied him his privileges, and that he found it so hard to wish him well. The sad had come upon him suddenly, for he knew giving the Hop Prescription for Bitters to all applicants who send a stamp for postage. Anyone in possession of this valuable prescription can for 10d make a quart of this Marvellous Medicine, and for 1s 3d can make two quarts, sufficient to serve two weeks. It may be interesting to learn that with this prescription all kinds of hopeless cases have been treated with success when all other remedies had absolutely failed. People who have been partly paralysed have been relieved of certain symptoms, others have had their reason restored; people who could not sleep have had their sleep restored, others who could not eat have had their appetite restored, people who had suffered years with indigestion and its consequences have had their digestive powers restored; people who have suffered martyrdom with a disordered liver, nervousness, debility, &c., have been cured; people subject to an accumulation of wind and water have found it disappear under its influence. A gentleman in Bradford, subject to fits fortnightly, has not had a fit from the first moment he began taking it. People troubled for years with constipation have had their bowels become regular under its influence. It is a wonderfully powerful remedy. The prescription is simple, it is cheap, it is good. Those who haven't sent for it should. It will be found to suit, sure, and reliable in almost all ailments incident to the human frame. It is a tonic, alterative, and an aperient combined of marvellous curative properties. These important facts may seem incredible, but it has done far more than is here claimed for it, proof of which is sent with each prescription. Thousands are blessing the day the Hop Compound for Bitters fell across their path, and it is given absolutely free of charge to all applicants, rich or poor, who send a stamp for the postage of the same. A mode of self-treatment at home has been a long-felt want by all well-regulated minds, and will be found exceedingly advantageous to sensible persons who desire to know what they are swallowing. Address, Mr GOULD, E.B.P., Bradford, Yorks. When writing, name this paper.—ADVT.

"What's Sandy saying to-day?" enquired Susan Bethune one fine summer morning when her brother entered the house with his student son's weekly letter in his hand. The old man's face was so radiant, his manner so excited and eager, that involuntarily Susan put more interest than usual into her question.

"Grand news, Susan. He's got a bursary worth thirty pounds for two years. I knew it was in the lad. I wouldn't wonder to see him principal of St. Mary's yet!" exclaimed John Bethune, and, reaching his spectacles, he proceeded to read out the letter to his sister, pausing every minute or so to call her attention to the beautiful flourishes in the handwriting, and the fine construction of the letter. It was a touching and beautiful thing to see the old man's pride in his boy's accomplishments and success; there were actually tears in his eyes as he read and re-read the precious epistle; and, seeing that, Susan Bethune was struck to the heart by a strange sense of uneasiness which was almost pain.

"Oh, but you are bound up in Sandy, John," she said, and almost unconsciously she shook her head as she spoke.

"It is not a sinful pride, Susan. I don't put him before his Maker," said John Bethune, half arrested by her words. "And I have reason to be proud. Do you not think so?"

"Ay; he's a wonderful child for head-work," Susan admitted, and her eyes wandered to the window, from which she could see Jamie with his scythe in the grass field. The thought in her mind at the moment was whether Jamie might not have done as well had he had his brother's chance. Susan Bethune was a woman who kept her own counsel, and never spoke unless with good reason; but, for all that, she had observed and resented the distinction the father had made between his boys all their lives. She supposed Sandy lay nearest his father's heart because of his close resemblance to Katie, and she did not blame him for that. Susan Bethune was very tender now in all her thoughts of her brother's dead wife. But she did wonder that a Christian man, and an elder in the kirk, should be so indulgent to the one, and so hard upon the other, who, like the elder brother of Holy Writ, was always with him, labouring for his good early and late. Not that Sandy could be compared to the prodigal by any means—only he had always been more of a care and trouble to his folk, falling far short of Jamie in obedience and willingness to do what was required of him. Jamie was Aunt Susan's favourite, and out of her deep love she watched him when he thought he was least observed, until she had arrived at a pretty correct conclusion concerning him. She saw him restless and discontented even when he made least sign; she watched the gradual decay of interest in the croft, the loss of that cheerful readiness to perform and even to anticipate all his father's desires, and her heart grew very heavy about the lad. She never dreamed of uttering her sympathy, or of seeking to win his confidence. She belonged to a stern, undemonstrative race, who deemed any exhibition of the finer feelings a sign of weakness; nevertheless her dumb compassion and silent sympathy found vent in ways of their own, such as little attentions paid to his creature comforts, and little gifts now and again, which rather surprised Jamie, though he did not in the least understand the motive which prompted his aunt to bestow them.

"He'll be home next week, he says, for two or three days," said John Bethune, presently. There's more news than the bursary in it. He's got what he calls a holiday engagement to go to the Highlands to tutor a gentleman's two sons. They're at school in St. Andrews, and their father doesn't wish them to forget all their lessons in the holidays, so he has hired Sandy to keep them at them, and go about with them in the holidays. It will be a fine thing for him, but I was counting on having him at home for two months at least."

"Yes," said Susan; for somehow she felt relieved to hear that Sandy was not to spend the long vacation at home. For he would go about like a gentleman, giving himself doubtless many airs on account of his success, while Jamie would be in the midst of the harvest. In her jealous love for her favourite, Susan Bethune was perhaps a trifle hard upon Sandy.

"I'll go and tell Jamie. He'll be as prond as a prince," said John Bethune, rising; and Susan watched him go down the fields, and saw Jamie leaning on his scythe while his father imparted his grand news of Sandy's success. Then, suddenly recollecting how she was putting off his child. She began to prepare the vegetables for the broth in rather an abstracted fashion, for the interests clustering about her brother's sons were very absorbing this morning. While she was thus engaged John returned not looking quite so well pleased as when he went out.

"Jamie's a queer lad, Susan," he said rather drily. "Give him work, and it's all he cares about. He had hardly a word to say over Sandy's fortune. I think a great difference between them."

"Not so much as you think, John," Susan was tempted to say. "Don't let your pride in the one blind you to any good in the other."

"No, no; Jamie's a good, honest, hard-working fellow. Poor chap, it's not his fault he hasn't a head like his brother," said John Bethune, placidly. "It's a wise ordination of Providence that there should be folk for all things. Jamie can make a very good living here, as I've done before him. But I'll go up and tell David Campbell. They'll be as pleased as ourselves."

So saying, the old man put his letter and his spectacles in his breast pocket, and went away to get the kindly neighbours at the head of the glen in his joy. Very often that forenoon did Susan Bethune look through the little window and across the fields to the pasture where Jamie was employed. She saw that he was making little progress, but then very often he stood quite still, as if absorbed in thought. And her heart grew heavier still about the young man. When he came in to dinner she looked kindly at him, but did not mention the bursary to him; but it was the old man's whole talk during the dinner hour, and again at tea-time, and Susan Bethune saw that Jamie's interest in the matter was forced.

"Where are you going, Jamie?" she asked, when he was leaving the house again after work hours. "I was wondering if you would go over to Auchtermairnie with me to-night. Robert Tullis, the baker, brought word that your uncle Peter's wife is very ill. I must go over and see her."

"I'll not go to-night, auntie, unless you want me very much," said Jamie, who was always kind and considerate to his aunt.

"Are you not well, my man?" she asked, kindly.

"I'm quite well. I'm going over the moss, perhaps as far as Kirkforthar," answered Jamie. "But if you want me to go with you I'll go."

"I'm not part cular, but I don't like you to go about so sad-like alone. You're not half so cheery as you used to be."

He smiled a dreary smile and vanished, knowing that in another moment he would forget his eighteen years, and give way to tears. We have all known such weak moments—have felt at times that the four walls of a house could not hold us. We have had experiences in which uttered sympathy could not reach us, when we have only found strength in the wideness of the pitying skies, comfort in the dumb sympathy of the stars.

(To be continued.)

WHOSE WAS THE HAND?

By MISS BRADDON, Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "Like and Unlike," "The Day Will Come," &c.

CHAPTER IX.

A WOMAN WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN HAPPY.

Gilbert Florestan, who came of age a few months before Robert Hatrell's death, was still a bachelor. He saw his twenty-eighth birthday approaching, and he saw himself no nearer matrimony than when he was twenty-one. His life in the interval had been eventful, and he felt older than his years. He had entered the diplomatic service under the best possible auspices, with family interest and obligation honours in his favour. He had travelled much, and had spent the brightest years of his youth in vagrant diplomacy, passing from one legation to another. He had loved, and he had suffered; and now, at twenty-eight, having, as he believed, got beyond the passions and illusions of youth, he was established in Paris as an idler by profession, well looked upon in the best society of the dazzling capital, and not unacquainted with the worst.

He was not rich, as wealth is counted nowadays, when hardly any man under a millionaire presumes to consider himself comfortably off. He had bread and cheese; that is to say, landed property which brought him, nominally, two thousand five hundred a year, actually about seventeen hundred. He was not ambitious. He had lost father and mother before he was fifteen years of age, and he had none but distant relations. The stimulus to effort which paternal pride and maternal love might have afforded was in his case wanting. He had no sister to interest herself in his endeavours and to exult in his triumphs. He had no brother to rouse the spirit of emulation in his sluggish temperament. He told himself that he stood alone in the world, and that it mattered very little what became of him—that he might go his own way, whether to blessedness or to ruin, without hurting anybody but himself.

This sense of isolation had tended towards cynicism. He saw the world in which he lived in its worst aspect, and cultivated a low opinion of his fellow-men—and women, since one never-to-be-forgotten April night in Florence, when, standing in a moonlit garden, he heard a woman's careless speech from an open window just above his head—speech which told him with bitter unreserve that she whom he had worshipped as more than half a saint was an audacious and remorseless sinner.

The words told him that the woman he was pursuing with adoring and all-confiding love was the mistress of another man—that if she were to yield to his prayers and marry him—a question which she was now debating—it would be only a marriage would be a simple matter of convenience, and the lover would not be the less beloved, or the less favoured.

"For thee, Carissimo, it would be always the same," said the silver voice; and the music of the waltz in the adjoining ball-room seemed to keep up the strain. "Always the same—always the same."

Florestan waited to hear no more. He did not write her a letter.

"I know you; good-bye."

Those five words were all the explanation or farewell which he deigned to send her. He wrote them in his bold strong hand upon a sheet of Bath post, and wrapped it round the packet of her letters. Then he packed them in another sheet, and sealed them with the seal which had been set upon so many an ardent outpouring of his passionate heart.

Yes, he had loved her, with all the fire and freshness of three-and-twenty—with all the romantic fervour of a mind fed upon classic Greek, and steeped in Italian poetry. He had come to Florence a romantic youth, he left Florence a blasé man of the world; and yet now, five years after, in the bustling cosmopolitan and distinctly modern Paris, the very thought of those old palaces in which he had danced with her, those old gardens where they had sat in the moonlight, thrilled him with the bitter-sweet memory of a dream and a delusion that had been dearer than words can tell.

* * * *

He had not been at Fountainhead, his birthplace by the river, except for a week or a fortnight at a time, since he came of age, and sold the meadows adjoining River Lawn to Robert Hatrell. Paris suited his cynical temper at eight-and-twenty; a city through which the whole civilised world passed and repassed; the vestibule of Europe, the playground of America; a city in which a man who only wanted to look on at the life drama could have ample opportunity to study the varieties of mankind, nationalities, professions, wealth, and penury.

Mr Florestan had a fourth floor in the Champs Elysées, an apartment which he spoke of jocosely as his bower. Nominally the fourth, it was practically the fifth floor, and the balcony commanded a bird's eye view of the city, a vast panorama of white walls and grey and red roofs, through which wound the serpentine folds of the dark blue river.

Here Gilbert Florestan lived his own life, received the few intimate friends he cared about, and shut out all the great category of bores. In the polite world of Paris he was known as a well-born Englishman whose commanding presence and handsome face were distinctly ornamental in any salon, and he was welcomed accordingly with Parisian effusion, which he knew meant very little. In the demi-monde he was known as a young man who had outlived his illusions, and in that half world he was a more important figure than in the salons of the great. It must be owned that he had a preference for Bohemian society, with